THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

Vol. LXI No. 22—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. **$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid**

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MAY 2nd, 1922.

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS

Special Values $5.90 and $6.90

While they last.

They are developed from Hair Cloth, Visca Cloth, Mohair, Crepe and Straw combinations. Every hat is well made and finished—in all the newest shades.

HOSIERY

Silk and Lisle special values in Black, White, Beige, Grey and Brown. Sizes range from 8½ to 10.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

The Leading Millinery House

Refrigerators

—SCREEN DOORS.
—WINDOW SCREENS.
—LAWN HOSE.
—LAWN MOWERS.
—GARDEN TOOLS.

The Celebrated MAPLE LEAF PAINTS in all Colors at lower prices than last year

DAVY & ALLISON, Next to Colon's.

DO NOT—Send Your Cash Out of Town for Fencing !

I am prepared to meet any mail order price and excell it in quality.

Maple Cord Wood at $10 per Cord

at Dennis O'Connors. See him.

Hay, Grain and Seeds bought and sold. Car lots delivered at any station.

A car of Golden Rain and Banner Seed Oats here now. Get some of them.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown. 11-3-m

Assisting the Farmer

THE interests and requirements of agriculture are fully understood and well served by this bank. To encourage progressive enterprise in the farmer and to make his financing as easy as possible, practical assistance in the form of loans is given, and complete banking facilities, specially adapted to farm business, are available at each one of our branches. Consult our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH - - - G. PATTEN CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16, to April 30.

Courteous Service

THE courteous attention extended by members of the bank's staff where you keep your account, adds materially to your satisfaction in conducting your banking business.

Standard Service is essentially courteous service as rendered by every branch of this Bank, from the Manager to the latest recruit on the staff.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS

Napanee Branch, - - - R. R. White, Manager

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

"LODGERS TAKEN IN"

TOWN HALL, TAMWORTH

FRIDAY, MAY 5TH

1922, AT 8 P.M.

The Anglican Church, of Tamworth, were fortunate in securing the services of a number of young people from Grace church, Napanee, who will present this Humorous Farce Comedy, LODGERS TAKEN IN.

This Three Act Play has been given twice before, and those who saw it are praising it highly.

Special attractions between the acts ; Solos, Duets, Quartettes, and Choruses.

Good orchestra music by Black's celebrated orchestra.

Admission, 35c., we pay tax.

Come and enjoy a good evening's entertainment.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

Apply to

U. M. WILSON,
Crown Attorney,
Napanee

22-tf

UNDER-GRADUATE NURSE — Free for engagement. Apply Box 6, Napanee. 20-cp

WANTED—A girl to help with housework, small family. Apply MRS. W. F. NOONAN, Centre street. 21

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Partially furnished house on corner of West and Bridge streets. Apply to W. R. UNGAR, on the premises. 22-ap

FOR SALE—Modern brick house. Barn, large lawn, all modern conveniences. Also some furniture. Apply E. R. TODD, Market Meat Shop. 21

BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—Strawberries and Raspberries. All leading varieties of Strawberries and Columbia Raspberries. M. A. JOYCE, R. R. 3, Napanee. 20-dp

PASTURE FOR SEASON 1922—On the Foster ranch, Kaladar. Price $2.50 for yearlings, $3..00 for older cattle, for season. Will drive them out, owner to bring them home. Address JAS. FOSTER, Kaladar, or W. L. VANDEBOGART, Napanee. 17-d

FOR SALE — White Blossom Sweet Clover, thoroughly recleaned and government tested. $4.50 per bushel F.O.B. Fraserville, Ont. Any quantity ; bags thirty cents extra. C.O.D., or cash with order. JOHN HOOLAS, 591 Water St., Peterboro, Ont. 19-f

FOR SALE. Fine brick dwelling, all modern conveniences, barn and garden, Bath street, $4000. —Brick dwelling in good state of repair, new barn, small garden, $3200.—Small frame dwelling, lately remodelled, electric lights, very central location, $1350.—Brick store and dwelling, iron roof, all modern conveniences, good location, $2800.—All kinds of houses in town, and farms close in, for sale. F. C. BOGART. 22

CHAS. STEVENS

Agent for the Northwest Fire Insurance Company.

This company is guaranteed by the Union Assurance Society of London, England.

Office, opposite Bell Telephone Office, Napanee, Ont. 19-ty

PUBLIC HEALTH NEWS

The Board of Health calls the attention of the citizens of Napanee to the fact that the first of May has arrived.

The Public Health Act requires all premises in town to be cleaned and placed in a sanitary condition by the first day of May in each year, and notices have been placed in conspicuous places throughout the town calling attention to this clause in the Act.

A fair amount of progress has been made in carrying out this provision in the Act but very much remains to be done. This has been perhaps unavoidable, owing to weather conditions, and the large amount of work required to be done, but settled weather has arrived, and the Board of Health appeals to the citizens of Napanee, householders and property owners alike, to put their shoulders to the wheel and make this work their individual own. This brings up a point about which there seems to be some considerable uncertainty in the minds of owners of leased property, viz : what have they to do in reference to carrying out of the provisions of The Public Health Act by their tenants. The M. O. H. takes this opportunity of placing his views in reference to this matter before the citizens of the town, and to state his reasons why, and that is that a primary responsibility when cleaning up with the property owner, not that he should do the work, but that he should consider that, as a property owner, a certain duty, a certain responsibility, rests with him, and that it is only by his recognizing this that the work of the Board of Health can be properly carried out, first because it is necessary that he should furnish the tenants with the necessary facilities for keeping the premises in a sanitary condition, and secondly because the frequent changes in tenants in some classes of property makes it impossible for the Board of Health to keep track of the work. The work in keeping the town in a sanitary state is a very large one for a central organization to carry out, and is a very small matter for each individual citizen if he recognizes his responsibility, and says I will do my part, and does it. The Board asks you to do this, and we are willing to help, they are willing to allow a reasonable time, not beyond June 1st, but the law must be carried out, and the Board takes this opportunity of clearly defining their position in the matter.

The Board wish to call particular attention of persons keeping animals in town, horses, cattle, and hogs, to the necessity of the greatest care in handling them so that the premises are not offensive nor unsanitary, and the Inspector has instructions from the Board to see that the law is carried out, and that provision in the Public Health Act respecting the keeping of hogs in town, which was relaxed during the war, will be enforced this year.

G. H. COWAN, M.D.,
M. O. H.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all householders and other persons residing in the Municipality of the Town of Napanee must remove all putrid and decaying animal and vegetable matter from all cellars, buildings and yards, and must clean out any foul or offensive drain, ditch, gutter, privy, cess pool or ash pit, kept or so constructed as to be dangerous or injurious to public health, and must also remove any accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, ashes, or stagnant water, on or

BEFORE MAY FIRST

1922, as provided by the Public Health Act.

Notice is also hereby given to all owners and occupants of property in the Town of Napanee, that on and after said May 1st all premises will be inspected, and if found in an unsanitary condition, will be ordered to be vacated until put in a sanitary condition.

Any neglect or refusal to remove any nuisance such matter or thing as aforesaid shall subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to a penalty of not less than $5.00 nor more than $50.00 in the discretion of the convicting Justice or Magistrate.

Any complaints against the violation of the Public Health Act should be made to A. E. Cook, Sanitary Inspector for the said Town of Napanee.

A maximum charge for cleaning closets has been fixed by the Board of Health. Any person considering themselves overcharged will refer the matter to the Sanitary Inspector.

By order of the Board of Health

G. H. COWAN, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health.
W. A. GRANGE,
Sec'y. Local Board of Health.

Dated at Napanee, April 20, 1922.

Special Offer ! !

Famous Cadillac Electric Vacuum Cleaner, light, compact, effective. Your choice of cleaner with attachments, or a set of Limoges China (32 pieces) at former price of cleaner alone. Let us demonstrate for you.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

BRANCH-McCRACKEN WEDDING

At the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee, on Thursday afternoon of last week a most interesting ceremony took place when the Rector of Selby, Rev. Theodore Branch, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Isabel Neilson McCracken, daughter of Mr. James E. McCracken of Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, by the Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar of Napanee. The church was well filled with well-wishers and friends of the young couple ; from Selby, Kingsford, Napanee, and other places.

The ceremony began promptly at 4 o'clock when the bride, on the arm of Mr. Gilbert C. Dicks, of Birmingham, England, represented, came from the bride's father, and supported by Miss Boyd, of Selby, as bridesmaid, proceeded down the centre aisle and were met at the chancel rail by the bridegroom, ably supported by Mr. Harry Edgar, of Selby, as groomsman.

The Vicar conducted the beautiful marriage service in his usual and effective manner, and the music was splendidly rendered and reflects the greatest of credit on the organist and choir. The bride entered the church to the strains of Mendelsshon's wedding march. The hymns sung were beautiful and appropriate the first being, "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden," and the other, "O Perfect Love." After the benediction the happy couple left the church to the exquisite music of "Lohengrin's Bridal March."

The bride indeed looked charming and one would never have guessed by looking at her that only two days ago she had landed on Canada's shores, at St. John, N.B., after a seventeen days' voyage across the ocean from the far-off Island of Trinidad. She was gowned in a handsome smoke charmeuse frock and wore a most becoming hat of a lovely shade of green trimmed with smoke and orange. The bridesmaid looked sweet in a most fetching and beautiful dress of white silk, and wore a large lace hat which just completed the pretty picture.

The groom's present to the bride was a fine pearl crescent ; to the bridesmaid a gold bar pin set with pearls ; and to Mr. Gilbert C. Dicks, a suitably engraved gold wrist watch.

The table on the altar were beautiful specimens of Calla Lillies.

The bride was the recipient of many handsome, beautiful, useful and valuable presents. We predict for her as great popularity in the land of her adoption as in that of her birth.

As for the groom little need said as to the brightness of his future prospects now that he will have the aid of such a valuable and charming helpmate. In the six months that he has been incumbent of the parish of Selby he has endeared himself to his parishioners, the services have been better attended than ever before, a greater number of communicants, and more hearty interest evinced in the work of the church. In addition to his popularity and undoubted ability both as a parish worker and a preacher, he has whatever advantage that accrues to heredity ; his father is Archdeacon Branch of St. John's, Antigua ; his grandfather was the late Bishop Branch of the Diocese of Antigua ; and his uncle, the Most Rev. Edward Hutson, is Archbishop of the West India.

A long, useful and happy life is the wish of a host of friends for the young couple who have nowcombined forces to combat the world, the flesh and the devil.

At the present rate of Taniac sales, it is estimated the grand total will reach 24,000,000 bottles at the end of the present year. Taniac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

STELLA

Warm weather is badly needed now to make the grass grow, as a great many of the farmers are scarce of feed. Many are buying. Hay is selling from $20 to $25 a ton.

Very little seeding has been done owing to the cold, backward weather.

Miss I. Allison, Adolphustown, teacher, in S. S. No. 5, has resigned.

The baseball team held a very successful dance in Victoria hall. Music was furnished by Glenn MacDonald's orchestra.

Lloyd Hayward and Glenn have commenced making regular trips to Kingston by motor boat with passengers and freight.

E. McFern & Co., carpenters and contractors, are erecting a new house in the village.

Mr. Stanley, manager of the Stella cheese factory this year, has secured the services of Mr. Kilgannon, of Odessa, to assist him.

Wm. Montgomery had his poultry house robbed one night recently. Twenty-five hens were stolen.

Miss Viola Glenn has gone to Washington, D.C., where she has accepted a position. Her father, Capt. Alexander Glenn, accompanied her, and on his arrival there he will go to Cleveland, where his boat has wintered.

It is expected the steamer Brockville will commence operations this week.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Coal Oil Stoves, the best made. DAVY & ALLISON.

DOG TAX AND SHEEP PROTECTION

At this time of the year when sheep are being turned out for the season, some extracts from the Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act will be of interest :

"Every owner of a dog is required to procure a tag from the Municipal Clerk, and keep same securely fixed to the dog at all times.

"Every dog which does not wear a tag, and which is found off the premises of the owner, and not under the control of any person, may be killed by any person.

"Every dog owner who neglects to procure a tag is subject to a fie of not less than $10.00 nor more than $25.00 for each offence.

"Any person may kill any dog which he finds straying between sunset and sunrise on any farm wherein sheep are kept.

"No dog so straying, which belongs to the occupant of any premises adjoining said farm, or next adjoining a highway which abuts thereon, nor any dog so straying, which is not unmuzzled, or when accompanied by, or within reasonable call of its owner, shall be destroyed, unless there is reason to believe that such dog is likely to wound, worry, or terrify sheep then on such farm.

"Any person harbouring a dog which has within six months worried sheep may be summoned before a magistrate, and, in case of conviction, the magistrate may order the destruction of the dog.

"The owner of any sheep killed or injured by dogs shall be entitled to recover damages from the owner of the dog.

"The owner of any dog, whom notice has been given of any injury done sheep by his dog, or of his dog having worried sheep, shall cause the dog to be killed within 48 hours.

"The owner of any sheep killed or worried, while running at large, cannot collect damages for injury or loss."

Smoke your meat the new and easy way. Essence of smoke gives a delicious flavour, and is not offensive. For sale at WALLACE'S.

ODESSA.

Among the Easter visitors were : A. E. Judge, Smithville, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burley ; Miss Ethel M. Clark and family, and Mrs. Herbert Jamieson and little son, Charley ,Hardington, with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McMahon ; Miss Eva Bolton, Belleville, with her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Burley ; Miss Lottie Thompson, Trenthby, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Thompson ; Miss Stella Graham, Sydenham, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Graham ; Miss Hattie York with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Shane ; Miss Louie Bonnie Kingston, with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Freemantle ; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bolton and Miss Lena Burley, Belleville ; Mrs. Wm. Burley, Napanee ; Miss Rossie Babcock, Kingston, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Babcock ; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Sillsville, with Mr. and Mrs. William Frink ; Mrs. Lewis Snider and Mrs. Freeman spent a few days with Mrs. Anthony Hagerman, Bath.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Clark were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clare Hartman, Verona.

Moss Clarke, who has spent the past three weeks with his parents, has returned to his position in the Royal Bank, Seeley's Bay.

Miss Frankie Asselstine has returned from spending a couple of months with Rev. James Shaver and Mrs. Shaver, Winnipeg.

Miss Gladys Venton has accepted a position in Perth.

Harvey Lucas met with a serious accident one day recently, by having his thumb and fingers crushed in the machinery at his saw mill.

Miss Muriel Smith delightfully entertained about fifteen of her little girl friends last Thursday evening at her home. The occasion was her seventh birthday and was a most delicious refreshments were served by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

The hydro-electric meeting held in the town hall was very interesting and well attended. Mr. King, Kingston, gave a very instructive explanation concerning the fixtures and wiring of dwellings. The committee appointed to look after the local interests is composed of B. I. Stamm, W. G. Clarke, Sidney Sproule and Jean Smith. Fred Ham, Bath, gave many illustrations of the different uses in making the ladies' work lighter in their household duties, and felt that the electric irons, washing machines and churns would be used here as in other places.

At H. W. Kelly's grocery you can get a good 4 string broom for 39 cents. Sweet, juicy Oranges, 40 cents a doz. Comfort, Surprise or P. & G. Soap 10 bars for 72 cents. New car of Purity Flour just in. If you want Flower or Vegetable seeds we have a new lot just in. Fresh lettuce and celery now. Don't forget about your coal fee. When you want something good, try KELLY'S famous blend. Highest price paid for eggs.

Campbell House Corner

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
May 1st, 1922.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Graham presiding.

Members present—Reeve Paul and Councillors Boyes, Wilson Steacy, Hinds and Perry.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

A deputation of property-holders on East street, Ladies and gentlemen, were present to address the council in reference to a proposed new sewer on East street. Mr. J. E. Madden, on behalf of the residents addressed the council, pointing out that the residents on East street had already paid for a sewer on this street, sixteen years ago, and the residents were of the opinion that they should not be called upon now to put down a new sewer. Mr. Madden claimed also that all the trouble seemed to be from Graham street north, there being no trouble complained of south of Graham street.

Dr. Milsap stated that he was one of the parties who have been in continuous trouble with the sewer during the past two years, and wanted relief. When he purchased the lot on which he built he was assured that there was ample sewer capacity.

Mr. H. B. Sherwood stated that on his end of the street the drainage was good, and the sewer had been paid for by the lot which he purchased, and he objected to paying for a new sewer. Mr. Sherwood also made the same plea on behalf of the ladies present.

Messrs. J. H. Moffatt and Mr. Wellington Brown also made similar pleas.

Mr. P. Gleeson and Mr. E. Bleasdell were among those who have been suffering from water in their cellars.

Mayor Graham explained the proposition the amount the original sewer had cost. The cost to the property holders was $11.00 per lot, the whole work costing the ratepayers about $125.00.

A communication was read from Mr. Ham re collecting cans and carrier, and promising early delivery. Filed.

A communication was read from the Hydro Board enclosing a copy or order authorizing the railways to connect the lines of the G.T.R. and C.N.R. at Napanee, and put up a new station as per plan ; also to deviate their lines to get rid of the diamond. Filed.

Councillor Wilson addressed the council in reference to Building By-Laws, and the necessity of passing such a by-law for the town.

On motion the Finance Committee were requested to look into the matter.

A Local Improvement By-Law to construct a sewer on East street was read, put through its various stages and finally passed.

Yeas, 7 ; Nays, 0.

A letter from a resident who fell on the walk on Thomas street some time ago, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Samuel Smith, caretaker of the Disposal Works, asked that the elevator in the sludge well be repaired at once, and some other matters attended to.

Referred to Property Committee.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid :

J. Boyes & Son	$ 2.70
J. Haines	1.50
P. Gleeson	17.00
P. Gleeson	.90
D. Carnahan	1.00
T. R. Pybus	13.90
A. L. McMillan	9.65
D. Wilson	12.53

Mr. W. A. Grange, clerk, was granted his expenses to Toronto.

Council adjourned.

Important !

A carload of the well-known "Peerless Woven Wire Fencing" just arrived. Patronize your home town by buying your fencing here. We will meet the quotations of any mail order house, and give you the goods the same day. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Kidnapped Officers.

LONDON, May 1.—A despatch from Cork to the Westminster Gazette states that the three high British army officers who were kidnapped Friday morning near Cork have been released.

Fears were expressed at first from news which reached here that the officers had been executed. No word had been heard from them from the time of their being seized by a group of mutineering Irish soldiers.

Announcement was made by the Provisional Government of Ireland that every effort would be made to apprehend and punish the kidnappers.

Bishop Condemns Murders.

LONDON, May 1.—The Roman Catholic bishop of Cork publicly condemned the murderers of Protestants in West Cork.

In his address the bishop urged the Provisional Government to take every possible step to apprehend and punish those guilty of the recent outrages.

John Bradford, a Protestant, was shot and killed in the Bandon district near Cork on Sunday.

Montreal Changes Time.

MONTREAL, May 1. — Montreal put the hands of the clock ahead an hour on Saturday night. The railways continue to work on standard time.

Wonderland, Monday and Tuesday, Douglas Fairbanks, in "THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

RE TOWN COUNCIL'S GRANT TO NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH FOR GOOD ROADS

As the one who introduced the motion and urged its acceptance by the council, I have been taken severely to task for what is termed uncalled for generosity in granting $1000 to make the county road south in North Fredericksburgh a first-class road, so I am writing to let you all know why we, as a council, thought it fair to the people living south of the town to do this, and good business for the town as well.

It is a well-known fact that the people of Picton and Kingston are making every effort to divert the trade of the farmers and dealers of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburgh, Bath, the Island and Ernesttown in either of these directions.

A strong deputation recently waited on the Ontario Government urging a government free ferry from Young's Point to Glenora, thus bringing Picton only about six miles from Adolphustown. This deputation had the support of Mr. Parliament, of Prince Edward County, Speaker of the Legislature ; Mr. Nickle, of Kingston ; Mr. Rankin, of Frontenac ; and many other prominent men, and we do not know what will be the outcome. It was further proposed to make the Main Shore road from Adolphustown through Conway, Bath, etc., to Kingston a Provincial highway. To do this it was necessary to make the Bay Road a County Road by our County Council, and your representative at the last session succeeded in preventing this by-law from passing.

Now the Bay Road is not a County Road, the chances of making it into a Provincial highway have been materially reduced and the diversion of much of our southern trade to Picton and Kingston blocked.

Now these people want, they deserve, and I think should have a perfect road leading into Napanee, which is not second to either of those other places. Therefore I strongly supported a grant from the county of $1000 to be spent on Close's Lane, conditional on other interested municipalities encouraging this same scheme. North Fredericksburgh are offering between $3500 and $4000 ; South Fredericksburgh has voted $1000, and Adolphustown $500, and as we want the people from these south on Thursday evening, April 20th.

Harley Deare has gone on the road travelling for the Massey-Harris Co.

Mrs. D. W. Wilson and Mrs. Stewart, spent a few days at Mrs. George Husband's, Brooklyn.

Richard Wilson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Charles Jackson and John have returned home after visiting friends at Glenvale.

The remains of the late Everton Emberly were buried in the family plot, Wednesday.

The Messrs. Emberly, of Montreal, are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Emberly.

Mrs. Penrose, Peterboro, is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Spicers and Mrs. Dolby, for a limited time.

A. E. Holland and son have rented the bakery at Enterprise. Archie Carde has disposed of his steam engine.

CENTREVILLE

Farmers are now busily engaged seeding. A little rain would now help grass and meadows after the recent cold spell.

The Easter holidays began operations for the season on Monday of last week under a new management. Everything was ready for pasteurizing the whey, and an apparatus for testing milk have been installed. The Dairy Standard Act will be strictly complied with.

Surveyors have been through here in connection with widening the roads.

The county crusher is about to start operations near the Sheffield boundary, and the township crusher near Strathcona.

Farm help seems more plentiful than usual.

J. E. Perry has a gang of men engaged sawing lumber near Harlowe.

YARKER.

The Anglican church held its vestry meeting on Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davey spent a day recently with friends at Centreville.

Rev. Lawrence is with his father at Bath, who is seriously ill.

Samuel Thompson and Mr. Howard, Ottawa, spent a few days in the village.

The Rebekah Lodge held a very successful box social on Thursday evening, April 20th.

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PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

The resolution of A. R. McMaster, (Brome) which would make it obligatory upon anyone accepting a cabinet portfolio that he first give up all his directorships in private corporations, met with defeat in the House on Monday after it had been debated for the better part of the day's sitting. Mr. McMaster had resurrected his bill from last year, when it also met defeat, and on Monday it went down by 142 to 59. Mr. McMaster alone from the Liberal benches supported it, and he had the Progressives behind him. The Conservatives veled behind Mr. King and the government in opposing the motion.

The Prime Minister summed up his position in the matter by declaring that "so long as the motion was calculated to have the effect of giving the public greater sense of security in the administration of the day, I am certainly in hearty accord with my hon. friend. But so far as his motion is calculated to create in the minds of the people a distrust in or suspicion of the government, when there is no just cause or good reason for such distrust or suspicion, I am entirely opposed to the motion." Mr. King dealt with an acceptance of a portfolio by Sir Lomer Gouin. "Had I, regardless of their distinction and public service, sought to impose upon hon. gentlemen coming into the cabinet restrictions of various kinds, I might have succeeded in effecting mediocre administration; I certainly would not have had the privilege of being surrounded today by the gentlemen of distinction and eminence who sit in the cabinet. As between myself and my colleagues, and between the government and the country, the relationship I wish to have maintained is that of "trust me in all, or not at all." That is the attitude I hold towards every member of the government and it is the attitude I believe which every member of the government holds towards myself. While we began with confidence in each other's integrity and ability, we may say that at this moment that confidence has ripened into implicit trust. Inasmuch as support of my hon. friend's motion would seem to make it necessary for me to reflect upon the honor and the integrity of any hon. gentlemen associated with me in the cabinet, I must absolutely decline to vote for it."

The Conservative attitude was that Mr. King had changed his ground since last year, when, as leader of the Opposition, he supported the McMaster motion. The Conservatives, however, supported the government against the motion, and the Progressives voted with Mr. McMaster.

The situation in regard to the division was interesting but it was only one of the interesting votes which must follow the attempt of any government to administer affairs with such a slim majority actually behind it in the Commons.

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Another interesting development of the week, and which has not been finally disposed of at the time of writing, was the motion of C. G. Power, Liberal member for Quebec South, to reduce an item of $1,400,000 in the militia estimates for annual drill, by $1,100,000. This means inevitably the spectacle of some of the Liberal members on the other side of the House supporting the government in passing its ownestimates. The vote, it would appear will probably be fairly close whenever it does come, for it is expected that most of the Progressives will vote for the reduction, but on the other hand, that the Conservatives will support the government. Mr. Power gave three reasons, based on recent utterances from all sides of the Chamber. First, he said, Canada had not the money to spend on military training; second, the training which could be given in the course of a week's drill would be useless to the men; and thirdly, there was no necessity for it under present conditions. Carriage of the resolution would mean, of course, that no training camps would be opened during this summer at all.

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Tommy Church, who appeared to have a life-long grip on the mayoralty of "Toronto the Good" precipitated the House into a half-day debate on the international waterways scheme and, being from Toronto, of course, was an advocate of carrying out the plan at once. Mr. Church led the speaking, but there were the usual pros and cons in his wake. The situation in Canada is much the same as in the United States where the residents of those sections who fear harm from the proposed scheme are against it, while those who are at present not in ocean-port areas are favorable. Montreal and Quebec, for instance, would probably prefer to have the scheme forgotten, while on the other hand, Toronto and other lake ports would like to get a slice of the ocean traffic, and think this plan might give it to them. But since the cost, under present conditions, would appear to be entirely prohibitive there is nothing more behind it than talk until money becomes more plentiful.

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Committees are driving ahead and soon there will be a new one at work. The special committee on railway rates, which Hon. W. C. Kennedy promised, is expected to be named in time to start work next week and it will have a long and somewhat tiresome job ahead of it. The Crows Nest Agreement with the C.P.R., affecting rates on certain stated commodities, was suspended some time ago and that suspension ends on July 6th next. In the meantime the question of lower rates on all the railways is tied up with the question of whether or not that suspension shall be allowed to lapse. If not, then it means that the railways must carry a number of commodities at a loss between east and west. On the other hand, if the suspension is continued there is a prospect that the railways would be willing to accept reductions on many other basic commodities to balance the matter. The committee will have to thresh out the whole question when it meets.

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The agriculture committee is working along somewhat blindly at present. The members of the committee have generally given up hope of a compulsory wheat board, but they continue to examine witnesses as to marketing conditions. The witnesses according to their particular lines of business are either for or against a Wheat Board, so that when a man's occupation is announced to the committee it is easy to forecast what his evidence will be. The western farmer members, however, continue to stress the point that the farmer is robbed all along the line in the marketing of his crop, and if they do not succeed in getting a Wheat Board they are at least trying to have their case placed before the people so that marketing conditions may be somewhat improved.

• • •

The shell shipments which came in to Canada just previous to the election last fall have been cleared up to some extent in the debate on militia estimates. After it was all over there remained the fact that Canada had paid for transportation and storage of huge quantities of munitions which it was not expected that she would ever use; and that these shells will ultimately have to be dumped into the ocean or something like that to get rid of them. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, did his best as an "explainer" by telling the House that the shells in question had cost Canada nothing since they were taken out of the general pool. But he admitted that Canada got credits for the shells she did not draw out of this pool. There was, he said, only one day's supply of munitions in the consignments received, but there was little likelihood that these would be used before they became useless "duds." The shell shipments in common with other warlike things, were not very popular with the House when they were aired, and the protest of the Prime Minister was agreed to be pretty well justified by the time Mr. Guthrie had finished talking.

• • •

There are prospects that some changes may be made in the militia estimates before they finally go through the House and the change, it is now believed, is likely to be reached by agreement rather than by direct votes for reductions. Apparently the government is willing to make some reduction, and the amount of the cuts will probably be worked out during the next few days.

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Dairy pails, milk cans, and all dairy supplies at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

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ROBINS CONTRASTED.

The English Bird and Canada's Own Warbler.

Wherever the English have roved they have always kept England in their hearts, and whenever anything in the strange, new land reminded them, however slightly, of anything in the old home country, they have unhesitatingly named it for the old to keep the memory fresher. In this way many of our Canadian plants and beasts and birds have been named after plants and beasts and birds of Europe, to which, in the majority of cases, they bear slight, if any, relationship.

One of the most interesting and widely-met-with example of this is that of our robin, which was named after the much smaller and very distantly related English robin. This probably was done when the first settlers, but none the less desperately homesick, Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, and discovered something in the plump, red-breasted bird which cocked its bright eye at them so fearlessly that reminded them of the friendly, little rusty-breast at home. They named him Robin Redbreast at once and robin he has remained ever since.

The English bird is only about half the size of ours, his breast is a rusty yellow, never achieving anything of the brilliant warm red our robin dons so gaily at the mating season, and his legs are considerably longer in comparison with his size. His song, too, though wistfully cheery and beloved of the Englishman, is thin and few syllabled, compared with the full-throated melody which our saucy robin can render on occasion. Our bird is a joyous harbinger of spring and happy sunshine, while theirs is a little spot of friendly color and life in the dullness of the winter months.

The Canadian robin is very comradely, and, even outside of the busy partnership of nesting and bringing up their young, seem to get along very well with each other, and several may be seen quite amicably pulling out the fat, unfortunate angleworms on the same lawn. The English bird is quite different, as, once past the mating season, they are very unsociable with each other, each blocking out his individual hunting ground and often fighting even a mate or a brother to the death for infringing on this preserve. Our robin, though he has very little fear of man and seems to prefer to live near to civilization, is quite shy of too friendly approaches, and seems to prefer the society of his kind, while the other shuns even his own offspring, and can be readily won to eating out of a person's hand and hopping fearlessly into the house.

Both are thrushes, though of distant branches of the family, both are cheery, rusty-breasted and rather friendly to man—these constitute their only similarities. However, the name robin is such a pretty one and has such a tradition of good cheer and friendliness behind it that our beloved "O-Pee-Chee" has lost nothing through its application.

We have another American bird, which, though christened in much the same manner, was not so fortunate. This is the sparrow hawk. The sparrow-hawk was named after the European bird and the name is a libel on him, as he is absolutely uncannibalistic in his appetite. Indeed, he is thoroughly beneficial, living on mice and grasshoppers and such pests and is not at all destructive to small-er birds. Unfortunately, he does look rather like the English sparrow hawk, who makes a habit of including even the smaller song birds in his diet. Of course, we have other hawks who are destructive to smaller birds, for example, the pigeon hawk and Cooper's or the chicken hawk, but the sparrow hawk is quite innocent of any such practice, as his name implies.—Toronto Sunday World.

—o—

Remarkable Piece of Jade.

What is described as the largest block of Jade in the world is in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. At first glance it looks almost as large as Plymouth Rock, actually it is seven feet long and four feet wide. It is not so heavy as Plymouth Rock, but weighs approximately three tons. It was found on South Island, New Zealand, in 1902, and is of the green variety of jade, with shades that range from apple green to rich emerald.

—o—

Garden Seeds.

A complete line of "Rennie's Good Seeds" just in.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PLANTING OF THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

(Experimental Farm Notes)

There are so many different phases of work to be considered in connection with the planting of a garden that one needs to have a thorough grasp of the proper proceedure. The first operation to be conducted when weather conditions are right, is the preparation of the soil. Where the soil is of a sandy nature, there is little danger of injuring its physical make-up, but if the soil is of clay texture, working while too moist will cause puddling which would render the soil lumpy for that season. However, the cultivation given the garden prior to sowing the seed should be thorough in every respect, because upon this tillage will depend, to a very great degree, the success or failure of the garden.

To obtain the maximum returns from any garden it is necessary to employ successional sowings of such crops as peas, beans, beets, carrots, radish and lettuce. The sowings should be regulated at intervals of a week or ten days apart so as to have a succession of tender fresh vegetables available throughout the season. The first sowings should be made as early as weather and soil conditions will permit, and continued in succession until the last week of June.

Regarding the sowing of the seed, one must be careful to regulate the depth in accordance with the season of the year. During the early part of the season, shallow planting is essential to quick germination, but as the season advances, and the soil becomes warmed to a greater depth, it will be found necessary to increase the depth in the ground to which the seed is placed, bearing in mind, of course, that large and small seeds must be planted in depth in accordance with their size.

Whether the garden be large or small, the ambition of every gardener should be to obtain the most from the given area. This can be done by a system of double cropping, using such quick growing crops as radish and lettuce. The early maturing crops are sown between the rows of cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes and potatoes, or as markers in the rows with the seed of slow germinating sorts such as parsnips or beets, and are ready for use and gone before the standard crops require the space for their development.

A few suggestions regarding the mode of proceedure in connection with the growing of successional crops might not be amiss. In the first place let us consider peas. The first early sowing should be made using a smooth seeded variety such as Alaska or Early Morning Star. This type of pea can be sown very early when conditions for a more wrinkled sorts would be entirely undesirable. It may be necessary to make a couple of sowings of the smooth sorts before it would be possible to sow the wrinkled peas. For the successional sowings of a wrinkled variety, use Thomas Laxton, this early sort has been found very desirable and possesses all round good qualities. If, however, a dwarf variety is desired, English Wonder is recommended, followed by American Wonder. With beans, it has been found much better to use some early sort such as Round Pod Kidney Wax for a golden podded sort, and Early Red Valentine if a green podded variety is desired. Beans cannot be planted very early, therefore, the range of the season is not so great as in the case of the peas. Other recommended varities are: Beet, Detroit Dark Red; carrots, Chantenay; radish, Scarlet Turnip White Tip; Lettuce, Grand Rapids.

All plants that are to be transplanted, should be hardened off well in a cold frame prior to planting in the open. Select only the stockiest, well grown plants. Choose a dull day for planting or the evening towards sundown. In setting out all classes of plants it is very important that the earth be pressed firmly about the roots. If loose planting is practiced, the roots of the plants cannot form a good contract with the soil to obtain plant food and moisture.

Avoid crowding conditions in the garden. While it is desired to crop the land intensively, yet good judgment must be the guide in order to prevent strangulation of one plant by another, or making conditions congenial for the developement of fungous diseases.

T. F. RITCHIE,
Assistant in Vegetable Growing,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa.

—o—

Let your boy or girl study nature, and let a Brownie or Kodak make nature study a double pleasure. Kodaks and Brownies for sale at WALLACE'S.

—o—

Northern Relics.

The Hudson Bay Company has purchased the collection of Eskimo relics and Indian curios owned by Dr. W. E. Anderson, of Portage la Prairie. The collection consists of more than 500 pieces of the handiwork of many tribes, including Crees, Blood, Piegan, Sarcees, Sioux, Chippewyan, Lochieux and the Eskimos of the western Arctic coast. The acquisition of these relics by the company with the Dagg collection of Calgary, which was purchased last fall, and the specimens gathered by J. D. Wilson at old fur posts of the interior in 1913, will become the nucleus of a museum to be established by the Hudson Bay Company in Winnipeg. For 300 years the history of the Hudson Bay Company was the history of Western Canada. Under its charter granted in 1670 by King Charles II., the company until 1870, when it surrendered its rights to the Government, owned in fee simple practically all Western Canada. When it closed out to farm settlers all the rich lands remaining to it south of the North Saskatchewan river in the prairie provinces—some 3,000,000 acres—the last vestiges of its old empire will have passed out of its possession.

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How many people in Canada know that the Canadian Club, of New York, is the greatest meeting place in the world for Canadians outside of Canada? How many appreciate what it means for Canada now reaching out for world trade to have such an institution located in the very heart of the world's greatest city, or realize what the Club is doing for the relief of Canadian war veterans in the United States, and to further the cause of amicable relations between the English-speaking peoples?

Surely it merits the support of every thinking Canadian, for it offers ample compensation in the matter of Club facilities. The convenience of its location, directly across the street from the Grand Central Terminal, and its luxurious appointments occupying the entire parlor floor of the Hotel Belmont) are outstanding features of its present quarters. A smoke room and lounge, a splendid luncheon and dining service, a number of comfortable sleeping rooms at moderate rates, dressing rooms with baths, private dining and conference rooms, a fine library, a large, warm and cheery lounge, a ladies' dining-room, boudoir and parlor, card and chess rooms, all within its own quarters.

When a membership of 2500 is reached it is proposed to have a building or club quarters second to none in New York City which will be a monument to Canada, and where every possible comfort, convenience and service will be available for Canadians visiting New York. The Club is at present conducting a drive for non-resident members in Canada and will be pleased to receive applications for membership accompanied by the usual references. A brochure containing illustrations showing interior of some of the rooms will be sent upon application.

The dues are $30 per annum, payable half yearly, the initiation fee being suspended during the present drive for a membership of 2500.

Thomas D. Neelands, care Canadian Club of New York, Pershing Sq. & 42nd Street, is Chairman of the Committee directing the drive.

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Keeping Fit on the Train

In every business man who travels giving a handicap to the man whom he meets at the journey's end? The man on the road battles with dust, dirt, hotel meals of varying quality and irregular hours before he meets the man to whom he sells. There he meets some one who has slept in a good bed, stoked his engine with home-cooked food, and found time and space for his "daily dozen" or some other good supplying exercise before breakfast. These questions are answered in Collier's by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who travels a good deal and has learned how to keep fit on the road. That traveling men are often at this disadvantage is certain, but chiefly if they are only occasional travelers. The veterans become used to it and certainly feel no particular disadvantage. The man who travels seldom and who has arrived at an age when his habits are rather settled, however, will take an extra day and travel to Montreal in the daytime, sure of getting a good night's sleep at the end of the journey rather than go down the night before an important business meeting and take his chances of rest in a Pullman.

Dr. Hutchinson says that the chief problem for the traveling man to solve is that of food, and this is by no means so difficult as it was some years ago. The average quality of restaurants throughout the United States and Canada has greatly improved since the dawn of the twentieth century, as a result of pure food laws and more rigid inspections. The danger of ptomaine poisoning or some other kind of poisoning which dirty kitchens and decaying food has almost disappeared. There is still a danger of a chef, even in a large hotel, or more likely in a dining car, trying to dress and season meat palatably, whereas it ought to be thrown out. Dr. Hutchinson counsels every traveler to apply the nose test to food and instantly to reject any that does not meet it. "Always give your stomach the benefit of the doubt," he advises. Spoiled meat will cause you far less trouble in somebody else's stomach. For this reason never eat any made-over meat dishes when traveling, such as hash, stews, ragouts, croquettes, etc., unless you know the cook personally."

Those who are fond of meat will be glad to learn that Dr. Hutchinson thinks most highly of this article of diet, which has been rather generally abused of late years. When traveling, he says, we need four main things in our diet, namely, meat (protein), vitamines (vegetables and fruits), starches (including potatoes, biscuits, cakes, rice and bread, and fats (including butter and oils). The best food of all is meat, which includes also fish, chicken, oysters and cheese, because it is highly nutritious, "gives you more pep to the ounce than any other kind of food, and, contrary to silly old superstitions, does not clog the liver or leave any poisonous residues." And of meats the best is either roast beef or broiled beefsteak. It is almost impossible to wholly spoil beef by cooking, he says; it can be readily digested by any half-decent stomach, and unless it smells to high heaven, can be considered sound. Its worst fault will be toughness, and if it is tough it is seldom badly tainted.

Dr. Hutchinson insists strongly that bread is not the staff of life. One might better make a staff of almost any other food. Bread is a fuel and should be eaten sparingly when one is not doing hard work. He says there is no merit whatever in a light meal, since one makes up for abstinence at the next one, or suffers for it. He advises a good breakfast and suggests ham and eggs, a dish that is equally at home in a city mansion or a camping shack, and which both satisfies the appetite and nourishes the body. Fish, after being thoroughly examined by fork and nose, and chops and sausages are also recommended. Dinner should be the heartiest meal after the day's work is over and one has time to linger over it and peacefully digest it afterwards. For lunch he suggests oysters or fish or cheese, fruit or preserves, but warns against ice cream following fish. He also mentions that milk and cheese do not hit it off any too well.

Dr. Hutchinson says that one should choose a seat as far back in the car as possible in order to get a long range of vision and as large an interior landscape which does not wobble. Then gaze straight ahead of you, if you are at all subject to train-sickness, instead of watching the scenery and the telegraph poles shooting past. If one desires to look out of the window he should look forward instead of staring out at right angles, which encourages eye strain and headache. Finally one should see that there is proper ventilation in his berth. In zero weather it is not necessary to keep the window open, because the frost-shrunken air creeps in sufficiently through the cracks. If one bears these facts in mind there is no reason why he should be under a heavy handicap in doing business at the end of a journey.

Fat Men Barred.

Persons having a waist measure greater than thirty-three inches are not permitted to enter the crystal caverns of the Sequoia national park. A fat man recently became stuck in a narrow crevice in the caverns and was held for three days.

Cut Flowers.

A flower cut in the morning will last twice as long as one cut later in the day when the sun is shining on it.

SUFFERING ARMENIA.

France Abandons Remnant of Massacred Nation.

The French pact with Mustapha Kemal resulting in the withdrawal of the polis from Cilicia, and a new massacre of 25,000 Armenians, furnishes Prof. Angelo Hall, United States Naval Academy, with the text for a slashing attack on France, published in "The New Armenia."

"One recalls the bloody days of the French Revolution, when the fanatics of France, like the fanatics of Turkey, took a fiendish delight in shedding human blood," writes the professor. "Perhaps there is a bond of sympathy between Frenchman and Turk."

After this explanation, he turns to urge England and the United States to occupy Cilicia, which is the province where the Armenians have found refuge during the past two years, or up to the time Mustapha's friends were let loose again.

"Our President and Secretary of State will second any effort England may make," he says.

In the same magazine Viscount Bryce attacks France on legal grounds, urging that Cilicia is mandated territory, and that France has broken her word and agreement as a member of the League of Nations by entering into the pact with Kemal and evacuating the province. Lord Bryce points out that France is playing into the hands of the pan-Islamic fanatics who are stirring in the East against Britain. He also contends that Britain, as a party of the Treaty of Sevres (which ended the war with Turkey), and as a member of the League, is bound to carry out the obligations of France.

All of which is sound enough, but it will not help the Armenians one whit. Armenia is a country lacking in natural resources to be developed, and her people are not a popular race.

Neither will the appeal of an Italian archbishop to Cardinal Dubois, at Paris, succeed, for economics rather than religion is the potent factor at the Quai d'Orsay. The archbishop, who has just toured Cilicia, reminds the cardinal that 250,000 Christians living there are in hourly peril of death, and that at Marsovan 25,000 have already been butchered.

Hopeful signs are that the British newspapers have lined up on the side of the oppressed Christians and that Secretary of State Hughes will soon be exerting influence to moderate the Turk. L'Eclair, of Paris, points out that after the Armenians are all gone, the Turk may invade Syria and then France may have to reconquer Cilicia.

On the other hand, Marshal Foch is reported to have said that the Armenians must commence sometime to fight for themselves. Some of them appear to have fought bravely in the French and British armies and the France-Kemal treaty gave over their arms to the enemy.

Drinking Your Hat.

It has been discovered that gelatine can be made from old leather. Consequently it is quite possible that the worn-out pair of boots that you threw away may reappear on your tea-table in the form of a delicious jelly.

In the same way you may accomplish a feat that for years has been looked upon as an utter impossibility —that of eating, or rather drinking, your hat. The best fortifyer for hoof is shoddy, which is made from old felt hats. The roots of the hop feed upon the felt and produce bine, which is made into beer, so that your old hat may come back to you disguised as your favorite beverage.

Hats and boots are not the only things that are turned into useful commodities after they have been discarded. The bones from your Sunday joint can be bleached until they look like ivory, and then made into tooth-brush handles and so on. Bones also contain grease which is turned into boot blacking, soap, or match heads. Old sponges are used in the manufacture of iodine, and old billiard balls make excellent electric bell pushes.

World's Oldest University.

The oldest university in the world is in China. In that country scholarship was held in high regard in the days when European nations were just emerging from savagery. The White Deer Grotto University in Kiangsi province, four hundred miles up the Yangtze River Valley, was founded in 960 A.D. and antedates Salerno, the oldest European university, by some time. As a school it was opened about 900 A.D. It received its name from a famous poet, Li Po, who early in the eighth century came with his brother to the lovely spot where the university was afterwards built. Li Po had a white deer that carried the name in the dining-room, then glanced round the board. There was no honey on the table, and none in the room. Very much surprised, he called the waiter. "Here," he said, "I am rather disappointed. Where's my honey?" The waiter, at a loss what to say, finally leaned over the table and said, in a low whisper, "She doesn't work here now."

Only to Get Married.

An actor, desiring to insure his life, gave as a reference the name of a clergyman, upon whom accordingly called a representative of the company.

"My dear sir," protested the minister, "my acquaintance with the gentleman is a very slight one."

"That's funny," exclaimed the agent, "because he told me he visited your church regularly."

"He does," was the dry reply. "He always gets me to marry him!"

Comparisons.

Richard: "I suppose when women go to the polling-booths they vote for the handsome men who are candidates."

Kitty: "What makes you think women will demand handsome men to vote for when you look at the kind that most of them marry?"

There Are Certain Families In England Who May Marry In Old Westminster Abbey

The wedding of the Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles in Westminster Abbey, and the extremely rare occasions on which the marriage ceremony is performed there, have raised some discussion as to what persons can claim this privilege.

Undoubtedly the Dean and Chapter of the Abbey have the final and decisive voice in this matter. They could, if they desired, even prevent any royal wedding from taking place there, so absolute is their power and control of the famous shrine.

But, on the other hand, there are certain people whom neither Dean nor Chapter would ever oppose if they desired to be married at Westminster. The first of these is a member of the royal family. But only very seldom indeed have these demanded the right of marriage there. The last was the case of Princess Patricia of Connaught, who was wed in 1919 to Commander Ramsay, R.N., at the abbey. Before that wedding hundreds of years had elapsed since a royalty was married there.

It may be said with fair truth that any clergyman connected with the Abbey would have the right to demand that his wedding should be celebrated there, and that this claim would be admitted by the abbey authorities. Thus, not long ago Rev. Canon Westlake, who wedded a daughter of Rev. A. S. Raynor, master of the "King's Scholars" at Westminster School, in the precincts, was married in King Henry VII.'s Chapel —which is, by the way, the actual School Chapel.

Another notable cleric whose wedding took place whilst he was a member of the Chapter was the present Bishop of Durham, then Canon Hensley Henson. His marriage was celebrated at the High Altar of the abbey, as the princess' was, and not in the famous chapel already mentioned.

The next class of persons who have probably a good claim to be wedded at Westminster belong to families who have certain prescriptive rights, of extremely ancient standing, with the abbey, as regards marriage, christening, and burial. The families of the Dukes of Northumberland and the Marquises of Salisbury, together with a few other old peerages, come in here. This is no doubt the reason why Lady Beatrice Gore, who was a daughter of Lord Salisbury, asked leave to be married in the abbey, and her desire was granted.

Lastly, there is another section of the community which has the right to claim the use of the abbey for a wedding, if this is celebrated within a certain period. These are the "King's Scholars" of Westminster School.

Of course, nowadays no boy would be allowed to retain his scholarship there if he marries during his term at the school, and not even then when he is nineteen years of age. But in past centuries the married scholar was not entirely unknown in England's great schools.

The Westminster "Scholars" are, by royal enactment, actually members of the Chapter at the abbey, and are, or admitted as such at an annual service held by the dean after each new election. Owing to this fact, they are believed by certain legal authorities to be able to demand successfully the right of being married in the abbey, just as, should they die whilst Scholars, they would have some claim to be buried in its precincts.

It is noteworthy that, though no actual Scholar ever could marry nowadays, nevertheless, when "old boys" do ask to be allowed the privilege, it is seldom denied them, especially if they have resided within the abbey precincts, apart from their actual residence in college.

As witness the case where Mr. J. C. Grew, son of the late headmaster of Westminster, and formerly a Scholar, was wedded in the abbey a few years back in King Henry VII.'s —the School—Chapel.

Unexpected.

A young man who was recently married thought that as a pleasant diversion for his wife he would take her to a little lodging-house where he used to spend his holidays. He told her he particularly wanted to go there, as they served such lovely honey at every meal. The happy couple arrived just in time for tea, so the young husband escorted his wife proudly to a seat in the dining-room, then glanced round the board. There was no honey on the table, and none in the room. Very much surprised, he called the waiter. "Here," he said, "I am rather disappointed. Where's my honey?" The waiter, at a loss what to say, finally leaned over the table and said, in a low whisper, "She doesn't work here now."

Only to Get Married.

An actor, desiring to insure his life, gave as a reference the name of a clergyman, upon whom accordingly called a representative of the company.

"My dear sir," protested the minister, "my acquaintance with the gentleman is a very slight one."

"That's funny," exclaimed the agent, "because he told me he visited your church regularly."

"He does," was the dry reply. "He always gets me to marry him!"

Comparisons.

Richard: "I suppose when women go to the polling-booths they vote for the handsome men who are candidates."

Kitty: "What makes you think women will demand handsome men to vote for when you look at the kind that most of them marry?"

SERBIA PEASANTS.

Poor In Balkan Countries Have Hard Lot.

To the English visitor, accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life, it is a source of wonderment how the peasants and poor of the Balkans are able to exist on the meager food they have. Corn bread of poor quality forms the diet of a large part of the village population. This slender diet produces robust bodies, strong lungs, fine and rosy cheeks. The old adage that bread is the staff of life finds best proof here.

On the whole, the poor of the Balkan countries have an unusually hard lot in life. Their poverty is practically permanent. Their plight seems to excite little sympathy from those who are well off. There is a calloused indifference to the sufferings of the poor which strikes an English visitor as almost heartless. In few if any of the Balkan States does the Government make any provision for the care of the poor.

The eight-hour working day is unknown in the rural districts of the Balkans. The peasant works from sunrise until after dark. He is bent and weather-scarred that he looks twice his age after thirty. In some cases he belongs to nomadic tribes and leads an existence unknown in the country district of England. At night one often passes whole wagon-loads of them on the road going from town to town. Every man is asleep on the top of his load, and is not disturbed by thoughts of burglars or highwaymen.

The peasant removes his hat to every one better dressed than himself and gets his ox-cart off the road for every motor-car that passes. He is a simple, honest, home-loving person, with much homely virtue. The peasant women have enormous families of children, only half of which survive the rigors of child life in the extreme conditions that prevail in the Balkans.

Telling Time By the Sun.

You may have wondered sometimes how it is that whilst most of our counting is done in tens, we have several examples of reckoning by twelves, such as the half-dozen, the dozen, the gross, and also the divisions of the year and of the day.

The reason is that in the old days there were two quite distinct systems of calculating. The Jews and Arabs used their ten fingers as an aid to addition, and from them we get the decimal system. But other early peoples had a system of counting founded not on the number of their fingers, but on the movements of the sun.

They adopted as their unit the time which the sun takes to travel his own length, that is one minute. They found that the sun required 720 minutes to pass from sunrise to sunset at those times of the year when day and night were equal, and these they divided into 12 hours of 60 minutes each. Twelve thus became their group for calculating purposes, and 60 (five times 12) was their top number, corresponding to our hundred.

They were at first only moderately good astronomers, so they worked out the year at 360 days, which gave 12 months of 30 days each. Each month had two spells of twelve working days, and six days over. After they adopted the six-day week, with a seventh rest day as part of it.

We can see a curious survival of the 12 system in our own language. Most others have no proper words for numbers beyond ten—they must say "one-and-ten," "two-and-ten," and so on up to twenty (two tens); but we have distinct words in "eleven" and "twelve."

What Eyes Indicate.

Round open eyes which are placid in expression indicate a generous disposition, with great amiability, and also a decided wish to please. In a woman this will be combined with a good deal of demureness, though she has the power of attracting the opposite sex.

Where the eye is somewhat of this type, but with a fixed, staring look, great obstinacy is indicated; while eyes that are set too near the nose are a sign of meanness and of a grasping, suspicious nature. Very large, blue eyes, very clear, and almost transparent when you look at a side view, are signs of great ability and sensitiveness. They also indicate a jealous disposition.

Black sparkling eyes that are small in size denote a sanguine disposition, and a habit of looking on the bright side of everything, combined with good powers of observation and reflection, so that nothing will be done rashly; but at the same time there may be a decided tendency to slyness and cunning.

Novel Mining.

The increasing depth to which it is necessary to go in following the vein of kaolin or potters' clay, mined near the Housatonic river in Connecticut, some time ago caused the introduction of a novel method of mining. Wells from 50 to nearly 100 feet in depth are driven and two pipes, the outer four inches and the inner two inches in diameter, are introduced. Water at a pressure of forty pounds a square inch is forced down through the larger one, bringing with it about 5 per cent. of solid matter, of which 75 per cent. is pure kaolin.

An Old Man.

Instances of extraordinary longevity are not always above suspicion, but Thomas Parr, who was buried in Westminster Abbey, seems to have lived for 152 years. This is the inscription on his tombstone.

Cocoa and Chocolate.

The manufacture of cocoa and chocolate, one of the principal industries of Holland, was introduced into that country as long ago as 1679.

Gold Threads.

Threads of gold used in India for making lace are drawn out so fine that 1,100 yards of it only weigh one ounce.

Jazz Discussed by Authorities

What about jazz? Is it a passing craze that will be forgotten when the present styles of dancing become old fashioned, or does it contain the germ of a discovery which may develop into the national music of this continent? It may surprise readers that there are two opinions about jazz, and that some conservative students of music hold to the belief that there is something except a weird compound of unpleasant noises in it. Their views have been collected by Charles W. Duke in the Philadelphia Ledger, and also the views of a few representative musicians who say that jazz is nonsense. Among the latter is Victor Herbert, who says bluntly, "I think you are wasting a valuable lot of space which might be put to better use in giving attention to this awful thing called jazz. Nothing good could come of it. The present craze to jazz themes of the great composers should be stopped by the police."

An explanation of the origin of jazz comes from John Philip Sousa, who says that when the efforts of the performers of the traveling minstrel show failed to convulse the audience, they resorted to a kind of musical jamboree, or the extravagant taking of the instruments known as Jazzbo, in the slang of the burnt cork. Thus the word originated. The jazz orchestra now consists of traps (the main solo performer), trombones, saxophones, trumpets, clarinets violins, piano, banjo, mandolin, all intent, as one observer says, upon a musical joy ride. Jazz is a kind of ragtime, with its interminable syncopations, plus all manner of peculiar sounds, some of which can only be described as noises since they have no regular vibrations. James Francis Cooke, editor of Etude, a musical authority who is widely recognized, says that the monotonous frequency of the syncopation robs jazz of any claim for recognition as a basic element for real artistic musical work.

"Jazz and the dances of to-day are Siamese twins," he says. "Kill one and you cripple the other." The probability that this is true is indicated by the fact that it is impossible to listen to the audience sitting placidly through a whole concert of jazz. The impulse is to get up and shimmy. All its origins come from the various dances, says Mr. Cooke. It is an attempt to combine in one piece the tom-tom incantations of the Congo, the whine of the Orient, the squeak of the Chinese pipes, the sensuous purr of Iberia, the intoxicating syncopations of the gypsy, the plectral motive of the negro's banjo, the skirl of the Highlander's pipes, the Irish breakdown and the hilarious dances of the American western frontiers and the Canadian logging camps. This mongrel origin of jazz would seem to decide finally against it ever being developed into national and distinctive music like the music of Germany, of Italy, or of Scotland. On the other hand the general testimony is that the public cannot get enough of it, which suggests to some critics the certainty that it possesses human elements which master composers may enjoy in their works of the future.

Al Jolson says that the beginnings of all music are more or less barbaric and that jazz is the crude effort of a young people to express itself in a national music. He says, "We are a quick, restless people. Jazz and syncopation best express our national ideals in action." But we might object that jazz has been the work of the negroes, and nobody will contend that as a race they are "a quick, restless people." Leopold Stowkowski, the famous conductor, has the impression that jazz is of Spanish origin, some of the rhythms being almost identical with those in the old Spanish dances. He believes that it has its good and its bad sides and that the good elements might easily develop into something new and worthy in music, especially in the direction of rhythmic freedom and flexibility.

That jazz is almost certain to influence the Americans who will be the composers of the next generation is the general view. They are hearing jazz in the years when their impressions are likely to be most lasting. Composers are far more indebted to their impressions than they are willing to admit. Debussy heard the bells used in a Japanese exhibit at a Paris exposition and it affected his whole career. Always he was seeking for bell effects. Percy Grainger is always keeping his ears open for any new effect, no matter by whom devised, which may be converted to legitimate artistic uses. The subconscious mind of the youngsters of to-day will be storing up memories of jazz rhythms and sounds, and those of them who later on become composers are likely to be influenced by the present craze, even though by that time it has ceased to be more than a memory.

Spry Grandmothers.

American hostesses love "stunts." It was only lately that Miss Elsa Maxwell, a well-known American hostess in Paris, invited 100 men and 100 women to come to her fancy ball dressed as children. They came! Only to name a few of the shortcoated were the Duchess of Sutherland, the spryest of all the grandmothers, Duchesse de Noailles, Grand Duke Boris and Duke of Russia, Lady Joan Dickson Poynder, Lord Alexander Innes Kerr, Lord Curzon, Lady Cheatham, Lord Michelham and his brothers, [illegible] members of the Drexel family and all the rest [illegible]

A Paper Man.

A man has died [illegible] across France [illegible] in [illegible] selles—by cable and [illegible] week again, in a paper [illegible]

WOMAN COULD NOT WORK

Made Strong and Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Paul, Minn.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a

severe case of suffering and painful periods. I used to get up with a pain in my head and pains in my lower parts and back. Often I was not able to do my work. I read in your little book about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken it. I feel so well and strong and can do every bit of my work and not a pain in my back now. I recommend your medicine and you can use this letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. Phil. Maser, 501 Winslow St., St. Paul, Minn.

Just another case where a woman found relief by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Many times these tired, worn-out feelings and pains about the body are from troubles only women have. The Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for just this condition. The good results are noted by the disagreeable symptoms passing away—one after another.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a Woman's Medicine for Women's Ailments. Always reliable.

Earthquakes In Chili.

As a result of recent earthquakes in Chili, large mountains in the Andes range sank an average of 160 feet, a sufficient distance to disclose peaks beyond that had been hidden from sight. High-banked rivers which flowed swiftly are now flush with the banks, and moving slowly.

A Good "Sitter."

Mrs. McAvity, a Canadian artist, who completed a portrait of the Prince of Wales, says that the heir to the British throne is the most docile and considerate "sitter" she has ever met.

Aero Cushion Inner Tire

Puncture Proof, rides easy as air ..... See Them

TIRES at $14.50

D. B. CARBON REMOVER Cleans your engine while running.

FREE LUBRICATION FOR YOUR SPRINGS We furnish the oiled tape.

Keep your Windshield Clean SEE EZE' Get a sample tube.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE

Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

Speed up with a 490 roadster

Cover the ground! Spend less time going from where you are to where you ought to be. Crowd more into the busy day.

Modern business demands the speed and efficiency of the Chevrolet "490".

Ask for particulars of our deferred payment plan.

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We are out to compete with any Mail-Order House on the map.

Give us a chance.

D. B. WILSON

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THE BOOT REPAIR SHOP

Bring your repairs to us, NEAR POST OFFICE. We guarantee our materials and workmanship. We have some bargains in heavy boots for men and boys.

SEYMOUR BROS.

Kodak developing and printing done promptly by our Toronto expert. No spoiled films, prices reasonable, terms strictly cash with order.—WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Parish of Selby.

Rector—Rev. Theodore Branch.
Third Sunday after Easter, May 7th, 1922.
Celebration Holy Communion—St. Jude's, Kingsford, 10.30 a.m.
Evensong and sermon — St. John's, Selby, 2.30 p.m.

Bicycles ! Bicycles !

Mr. W. J. Normile has re-opened his bicycle salesroom and repair shop, on the corner of Bridge and East streets. A large stock of new bicycles on hand to choose from. Bicycle tires, and parts, etc. A number of re-built bicycles also on hand, each one guaranteed to be in first-class condition. We are also agents in Napanee for Partridge Auto Tires, one of the best tires made.

W. J. NORMILE,
Cor. Bridge and East Streets

CUSTOM HATCHING AND BABY CHICKS

If you wait much longer you will again be late with your Chicks for early layers and poultry day sales.

Secure space at once for your hatching, and leave orders for Chicks now.

THE M. B. MILLS HATCHERY,

Buckeye Incubators and Brooders for sale.

Hens bought and sold.

Best Baby Chick Feeds for sale.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW
EAST-END BARBER SHOP

Everything New and Up-to-Date.
Skilled Workmanship
MODERATE PRICES.
Opposite Harshaw Block

J. E. BROWN, Prop.

Weekly Values and Reductions !

Here is the largest gathering of values and reductions which have not met together for quite a long while Real economies flow naturally from all our store.

Complete Stock ! Correct Style ! Lowest Prices !

MEN'S SUITS—Men's Blue and Black Suits. You surely will be astonished with our complete assortment of the latest models we carry, in all sizes, made of perfect fitting. Value $38.00. **Very special for this week $17.50.**

MEN'S COLORED SUITS—Here is the sale, exceptionally fine tailored, in English Serge, spring 1922 models. Values $25.00 and $22.00. **Very special for this week, $14.98 and $12.98.**

BOY'S SUITS, made of English All Wool Serge, and the styles are the smartest out this season. All colors. From 6 to 16 years of age. Values $15.00 and $12.50. **Very special for this week $8.50 and $6.50.**

MEN'S TWEED SERGE PANTS, just arrived, in all colors, and sizes. Are easily worth $5.00. **Very special for this week $2.98.**

BOYS' SHORT PANTS in Tweed and Serge, in all colors, best material, value $2.50. **Very special for this week $1.59**

Come with the assurance of receiving more than your money's worth.

The Napanee Shoe Store

Opposite Wonderland Theatre.

McINTOSH BROS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE OPENING WEEK

Time will not permit us to give you full details but a glance at our windows will suffice.

A Special Show of Gingham Dresses

in the Latest and Most Up-to-Date Designs,

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE RANGE OF

LADIES' SILK HOSE

in all the Popular Colors

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-wear
Dry Goods of Every Description.
China and Graniteware.

All new goods at prices that are sure to please

SHOP AT McINTOSH BROS.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

The Quarterly Sacramental service will begin at 10 o'clock. A reception service will be held at which members will be taken into the church by letter, and on confession of faith.

Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.

Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.

"How Wilt Thou do in the Swelling of Jordan ?"

Monday, May 8th, at 8 o'clock, a Congregational Meeting will be held. Reports of work done during the year will be given by all departments. Refreshments will be served and a social evening spent. (No admission fee or offering will be taken. We invite all our members and adherents to be present.

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. W. H. Meagher and family wish to thank their many friends and neighbors for their kindness and beautiful floral tributes and spiritual offerings received during their recent bereavement.

Get Your Piano Tuned.

CHAS. SCARLETT, piano tuner and repairer, is at the Paisley House for a few days. Orders left with Prof. Baird, R. B. Allen, or Harry VanLuven promptly attended to. 22-ap

Want a Bridge.

A deputation of the council and Board of Trade of Deseronto went to Toronto on the purpose of meeting the Minister of Public Works regarding the construction of a bridge between Prince Edward and Hastings, adjacent to Deseronto.

SEEDS !

All the best varities of Garden and Flower Seeds, fresh and true to name. Leading varities of Melons, Dutch Setts, Multipliers, Potato Onions. Best mixtures in Sweet Peas and Nasturtians.

Fresh Groceries.

THOMPSON BROS.

May Use Coal Hoist.

It is reported on good authority that the C.N.R. may put to use very soon the old coal hoist on the end of the long dock, Deseronto. As may not be well known, the railway company owns this hoist and have the right of way to it. The plans, it is said, are to have the boats bring the coal to Deseronto and unload it in cars for distribution for railway uses. A C.N.R. surveyor was in Deseronto recently and went over the situation and learned that the hoist could be made ready in a short time. Simultaneous with the above report came the news that the C.N.R. will make Napanee the divisional point and cut out Belleville and Brockville.

Is your appetite jaded ? Is your digestion poor ? If so, Tanlac is what you need. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

GALLAGHER'S REPOSITORY

CAMPBELL HOUSE YARDS

NAPANEE

SALES EVERY SATURDAY

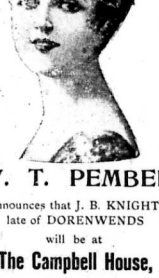
AT 1 O'CLOCK

SATURDAY, MAY 6th

will sell 2 pure bred Holstein Bulls, 4 years old ; Yorkshire Sow and 10 pigs ; horses and some machinery.

5 pure bred Holstein Cows, new milkers.

H. W. GALLAGHER,
Auctioneer.



W. T. PEMBER

Announces that J. B. KNIGHT, late of DORENWENDS will be at

The Campbell House,
Napanee,
Wednesday, May 10

Ladies' and Gents' Hair Good

Free advice on Scalp Diseases.

Phone Mr. Knight for appointment.

W. T. PEMBER
Hair Goods, Etc.
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BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS,
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ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Dairy Supplies.

A No. 1 Milk Cans (home-made), Pails, Pans, Creamers, Separators, etc.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Notice !

I pay highest prices for second-hand clothing. Will call at any address. Drop me a card.

ALBERT L. MOWERS,
Box 559
22-cp Napanee, Ont.

Wonderland, Monday and Tuesday.

Douglas Fairbanks in "THE THREE MUSKETEERS," in ten reels. One show only each night, at 8.15. **Special Matinee Tuesday, at 2.30.** Admission, 25c and 35c. Night : Children 25c. ; and Adults, 35c. and 50c.

Clean Your Chimney.

Within the past few days the firemen have received several calls to chimney fires, and in two cases the roof of the dwelling had taken fire from sparks from the chimney. At this time of the year every householder should see to it that the stove pipes and chimneys are properly cleaned, and thus minimize the chances of serious loss by fire.

Price of Tea Highest in Years.

During 1920 so much more tea was produced than was required throughout the world that the market dropped to a comparatively low point. So serious was the position of the growers in India, Ceylon, and Java that they agreed to produce 20 per cent. less tea during 1921. The result was that less tea was produced than was required, and now all surplus stocks have pretty well been exhausted to fill the deficiency. Prices in the last four months have steadily advanced, until the market to-day is at a level as high as was ever before reached even during war years.

Wonderland, Monday and Tuesday, Douglas Fairbanks, in "THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

The Treasurer of the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives desires greatfully to acknowledge the following contributions received in Napanee by the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association :

The Daily Tea Co.	$10.00
J. L. Boyes	5.00
J. J. Haines	5.00
J. H. Madden	5.00
Royal Bank	3.00
F. L. Hooper	2.00
Madole Hardware	2.00
Paul & Smith	2.00
J. M. Graham	2.00
Boyle & Son	2.00
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F. D. Marsh	1.00
T. D. Scrimshaw	1.00
W. V. Webster	1.00
New York Cafe	1.00
R. J. Wales	1.00
W. F. Hall	1.00
Mrs. L. Wartman	1.00
Miss M. L. Allingham	1.00
F. S. Scott	1.00
P. Gleeson	1.00
A. E. Lazier	1.00
A Friend	.25
E. Yared	.50
Total	$72.75

"I would not take $1,000 for what that wonderful Tanlac medicine has done for me," said Mrs. Mattie Lutes, of Lexington, Kentucky. Sold by Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Wonderland, Monday and Tuesday, Douglas Fairbanks, in "THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

The Sunday school and bible class at close of morning service.

Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.

Monday, 7.30—Young People's Union.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

BOSS CROKER DEAD.

Famous Head of Tammany Passes Away In Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 1.—Richard Croker, formerly leader of Tammany Hall, New York, died at 3.30 Saturday afternoon at Glencairn Castle, Sandyford, a few miles from Dublin. His wife was at the bedside.

The former political leader spent the better part of the past ten or twelve years in Ireland, where he owned extensive estates, making occasional visits to the United States. The last of these visits was in the spring of 1921, when he went to New York in connection with the legal proceedings instigated by his sons to prove him incapable of managing his own affairs.

Croker took a keen interest in the negotiations between Ireland and Britain looking to a settlement of the age-long controversy over freedom for Ireland. When the treaty providing for the Free State was signed he gave it as his opinion that by the pact Ireland gained practically everything fought for in the past 700 years. He believed 98 per cent. of the people in the United States were in favor of the treaty.

Cuts Off Four Children.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Richard Croker cut off his four children without a cent. An estate valued at more than $3,000,000 will go in its entirety to the young Indian princess, widow of the former leader of Tammany Hall.

Richard Croker, jr., eldest of the Croker children, in announcing this at his home on East 40th street, added that when the father died at Glencairn, Ireland, Saturday, all his property had passed into the control of the young woman he married in 1914, but six weeks after the death in Austria of the mother of his children.

"Will there be a contest over your father's will if no provision is made for the children?" the elder Croker son was asked.

"That is a matter I dislike to discuss at this time," he replied, "but I do not think my father left a will. To my mind, there is nothing of much value left for him to dispose of by will."

The chief and three firemen were injured in a bad blaze at Hamilton.

The price of milk comes down at Toronto—17 one-pint tickets for one dollar.

Party of Royal Irish Constabulary ambushed in Ireland; one constable is killed.

One hundred persons were killed in a mine explosion at Bucharest, Roumania.

Empress of Scotland arrives at Quebec on her maiden trip. She is 677 feet in length.

A Kitchener woman crawls on hands and knees in front of a train and is cut in two.

Robert Stevenson, a farmer living near Jiavenaux, killed his wife and bady wounds two stepdaughters.

A two-year-old girl, running to meet her father, was struck by a motor truck and instantly killed at Toronto.

Genuine White Lead, best Boiled Oil and Turpentine always in stock at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

STUDY TOUR FOR BOYS

About the best thing a father can do for his boys is to encourage them to travel and see something of the world, before they become too keenly engrossed in commercial life. Travel is a great educator—it enriches the mind and fits the youth to better fill his place in life. A normal boy is observant—he assimilates and retains knowledge. Travel gives him his opportunity—it fits him for every phase in life.

A tour of Europe is at present being organized under the personal supervision of Mr. T. H. Matthews, M.A., (Oxon) Assistant Professor of Mathematics, McGill University, and late instructor—Lieutenant Royal Navy. In addition local guides will be secured to conduct excursions and give lectures on the artistic, historic, literary and economic significance of the sights seen and the places visited.

A most carefully planned and interesting itinerary has been arranged including visits to Montreal, Liverpool, Chester, Stratfordon-Avon, Oxford, London, Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Rheims, Lyons, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monaco, Mentone, Pisa, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Sorrento, Capri, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Florence, Venice, Trent, Innsbruck, Munich, the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Nuremberg, Mayence, the Rhine, Cologne, Brussels, Louvain, and Ostend, returning through London and Liverpool.

This exceptional tour starts from Montreal on Saturday, June 24th, calling at Quebec, by the splendid White Star Line Steamship "Canopic" (12,000 tons). A period of approximately two months will be occupied by the tour as by the itinerary the return trip is made from Liverpool by the fine steamship "Regina" (16,500 tons) arriving at Montreal on August 26th.

The arrangements for this tour are most complete and the charge which is a minimum one covers everything in the way of transportation, hotel accommodation with three meals a day, transfers, sight-seeing fees, in brief all necessary travelling expenses for the entire tour.

Apply to any agent of the Canadian National Railways for further particulars. 21-d

Calf Meals.

Royal Purple and Purina Calf Meals. WILSON'S HARDWARE

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THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

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The Plaza Barber and Tobacco Shop.

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Send your mail orders to WALLACE'S Drug Store—they will receive attention immediately.

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For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Goldwyn presents a special 7-reel feature, "ALL IS FAIR IN LOVE."

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Playgoers Inc. present one of the best pictures of the year, "WOMEN WHO WAIT."

Also next episode of Eddie Polo in "DO OR DIE."

And a 2-reel Monty Banks Comedy.

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Douglas Fairbanks in "THE THREE MUSKETEERS," in ten reels. One show only each night, at 8.15. Special matinee Tuesday, at 2.30. Admission 25c. and 35c. Night :: children 25c., and adults 35c. and 50c.

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Leave Toronto 10.35 p.m.; "The National" Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays via Sudbury and Port Arthur. Solid through train with Standard and Tourist Sleeping cars, Coaches, Colonist car and Dining Car Service. Connection at Winnipeg for all points West.

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Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada.

All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

Martial Law Was Proclaimed by President.

Rival Chinese Armies, Each Containing More Than 50,000 Men, Fought All Sunday Within Gunshot of the Capital—If Peace Is Not Secured, Allies Will Probably Take Action.

PEKIN, May 1 — Martial law was declared in Pekin Sunday. The armies of Gen. Chang Tso-Lin and Gen. Wu Pei Fu fought continuously throughout Sunday. The fighting centered around Changsintien, twelve miles distant. A Government communique says Chang Tso-Lin was victorious at the beginning at Machang.

President Hsu Shih Chang, in consequence of the hostilities issued a proclamation, calling attention to the serious consequences to China, which might result from the jeopardizing of foreign interests and demanding that Chang Tso-Linand Wu Pei Fu immediately withdraw their armies.

It was added that the Chinese railroad administration had sent a protest to the Government that the railroads of the country face bankruptcy in consequence of the suspension of traffic, and that this fact involves foreign obligation.

The fighting on Sunday was spread throughout the war areas. There was no signal gains by either side. The most persistent conflict appeared to be centered around Changsintien, southwest of the Pekin wall, where Wu Pei Fu is concentrating. He is given credit for trying to change the plans of Chang Tso-Lin on the western front to Tientsin.

Chang Tso-Lin's forces occupy the village of Changsintien, where 100 wounded have been taken into the houses of natives. Some of the wounded in the fighting Friday are brought to hospitals in Pekin. The dead were left on the battlefield.

The military situation on Sunday, as given from the two capitals, was as follows: "Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei Fu each has 50,000 men under fire or in position. Wu Pei Fu is bringing up reinforcements. Chang-Tso-province's Chang Tso-Lin is sending forces from Mukden which soon will increase the latter's forces to more than 100,000 men.

"Chang Tso-Llin controls the railroad running from Mukden through Tientsin to Pekin, but is holding forces to protect his rear from an attempt by the Chinese to destroy the railroad north of the Great Wall. His line extends south to Machang.

"Wu Pei Fu appears to be master of the Pekin-Hankow railroad to Changsintien. Midway between the railroads flows the Hun River. Chang Tso-Lin has thrown troops and artillery across to the western bank of the river, with the purpose of driving Wu Pei Fu southward and surrounding Wu Pei Fu's headquarters at Pactiifu.

"Wu Pei Fu is pushing his front eastward, apparently with the intention of forcing Chang Tso-Lin to retreat over the river, which is filled with marshes and quicksand. Altogether, the view is that the fighting thus far is of a preliminary character and that greater conflicts will come when the full strength of the opposing armies is attained."

The diplomatic body in Pekin met at the residence of the Portuguese Minister to discuss measures. It was decided at the meeting to await replies to the notes the diplomatic corps handed the chief foreign office Saturday night, which warned the Government against fighting in Pekin.

The commanders of the allied troops at Tientsin report that they are ready to seize the Pekin-Tientsin railroad if traffic is interrupted. The French cruiser Craonne has arrived at Tientsin.

The residents of Pekin feel safe, notwithstanding the booming of cannon heard from the direction of Changsintien. The gates of the city here are heavily guarded. They are being kept open, but it is expected they will be closed in the event of any indication of a rush toward Pekin by defeated troops.

The foregin legations and foreign business houses and institutions are flying the flags of their respective nations conspicuously. Even the Rickshaw coolies carried foreign flags, as notice to patrons that they were immediate immune from attack.

During the fighting Sunday, the Wu Pei Fu forces flew airplanes over the fighting line, dropping pamphlets which denounced Chang Tso-Lin as a monarchist and a former bandit.

Who's Who In China.

Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, Governor of Manchuria, and a former bandit, was the chief opponent of the recent administration of President Hsu-Shih Chang. He is very wealthy and has been manoeuvring for what he termed a more representative Government in China.

Gen. Sun Yat Sen is the founder of the South China Republic.

Gen. Wu Pei-Fu has been in control of the Provinces of Honan and Hupeh in Central China, and has been the guardian of the present administration, although only lukewarm toward the President.

Generals Chang and Sun Yat Sen recently held a conference at Mukden to thrash out China's difficulties. It was agreed that Sun was to be made President of China and Chang Vice-President. Sun went back to Canton, and Chang began sending troops through Mukden, and eventually seized Pekin and one of the main railroads leading into the city.

Wu Pei-Fu then demanded that President Hsu immediately force the evacuation of Pekin by Chang or he would attack. He charged that Chang was setting up a dictatorship. This demand was refused, and Chang launched at attack upon the forces of Wu-Pei-Fu.

Tricking Otters.

An animal that is becoming rarer every ygar and will soon be almost unknown is the sea-otter.

These beasts are very like seals and are found in parts of North America. A curious feature about them is that they never collect in big parties but live in pairs. The female sea-otter is a very good mother and will fight for her young when attacked by the hunters.

The Eskimos have adopted a very ingenious device for finding out the whereabouts of the animals. They suspend a number of bells from posts and connect them by means of string with the shallow parts of the sea which forms the animals' haunts. Consequently, when an otter is approaching she moves the string and the bell rings to warn the hunters.

Sea-otters are generally killed while asleep either on the ice or the top of the water. The animals sleep on their backs with the young otters in their paws in the same way that a mother holds her baby.

Otter fur, which is highly prized, especially in China, is becoming very difficult to obtain.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

FARMER KILLED WIFE

He Also Wounded Her Two Little Girls.

Shocking Crime Committed Near Ravenshoe, York County—Woman Was Leaving Home as a Result of Domestic Trouble—Assailant Wandered About All Night In Woods.

NEWMARKET, May 1.—Robert Stevenson, 55 years of age, a farmer, living on the Cattering road near Ravenshoe, killed his wife at about five o'clock Saturday with an axe. He next attacked his youngest stepdaughter, Vera, 11 years old, with the axe, and while she lay bleeding on the floor he seized a 12-gauge shotgun and, chasing his other stepdaughter, Norah, aged 13, out of the house, knocked her down and emptied both barrels into her breast and shoulders. Both girls were taken to the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, and are in a critical condition. The murderer, after wandering about all night, gave himself up to the police here.

The crime is said to be the climax of a long-drawn-out family quarrel.

On Thursday last Stevenson appeared before Magistrate Benson in the County Police Court, charged with non-support. After the hearing Stevenson returned to his home, leaving Mrs. Stevenson, who is his third wife, and her two daughters, Norah and Vera Draper, in Toronto. On Saturday afternoon the family returned on a Metropolitan car, and it was the intention of Mrs. Stevenson to pack up her personal belongings, take her children and leave her husband, but before she intended going is not known.

Mrs. Stevenson had collected her clothing and children's clothing and was busy on the kitchen table, preparatory to placing them in a trunk. Vera, the younger girl, was busy washing some dishes, and Norah, the elder, was helping her mother.

They were in the midst of these preparations when Stevenson is reported to have appeared in the doorway and demanded of his wife an explanation. Apparently Mrs. Stevenson told him she was going to leave home. A dispute followed, and Stevenson backed out of the doorway, walking in the direction of a woodpile in the rear of the house.

In a short time he returned with an axe, and without further words he advanced toward his wife and struck her a terrible blow, which death followed almost instantaneously.

Officers who have investigated the case claim that as the woman lay dying her assailant must have struck her on the mouth with the broad side of the axe, knocking out her teeth.

Vera, who was washing dishes near at hand, screamed and made an attempt to escape, when her stepfather fell upon her with the axe.

She received a glancing blow on the head, which may prove fatal.

Norah, the 13-year-old girl, managed to escape from the house. Stevenson at once armed himself with a double-barrelled 12-gauge shotgun, and pursued her down the lane to the road, where he fired both barrels into the girl's breast and shoulders.

Before the crime was committed Stevenson had been ploughing in a field near his house, and William McClure, a neighbor, was ploughing in an adjacent field. McClure saw Stevenson leave his team and go to his house, but was not aware anything was wrong until he heard the shot fired. He saw Stevenson standing in the lane, and ran over to the scene. The child, Norah, was lying in some wagon tracks, bleeding profusely. Believing she was dead, Maclure did not pause to give aid, but went straight for Stevenson, who levelled the gun at him, reloading it as he did so.

Maclure stopped short, and Stevenson commanded him to get the team and put it in the barn. Maclure complied, being followed to the stable by Stevenson, who kept the gun pointed at him, only stopping to follow when Maclure was in the horses' stalls, unhitching them. When he came out of the barn, Stevenson was waiting for him, and was accompanied by his 15-year-old boy, a son by his first marriage. The boy, whom he held by the hand, was repeating the words Norah had called out before Stevenson shot her, "Oh, Bob, don't do it."

By this time Stevenson had dropped the shotgun, and addressing Maclure, is reported to have said: "Mac, I've cleared up on them." Continuing, he told Maclure to watch over the boy and look after him. While giving these instructions, he pulled into his pocket and pulled out some money, and a watch, which he handed to the boy.

The lad was apparently dazed, as he took the money and said nothing.

After committing the crime, Stevenson took to the woods whither a posse of others paraded him. As darkness came on however, they gave up the task to track him, and the search of the bush was when he heard Mrs. Stevenson's car approaching from Sharon, early Sunday morning. To the conductor of the car he gave the remark, "I am a perfectly harmless fellow. I am going to Toronto to give myself up."

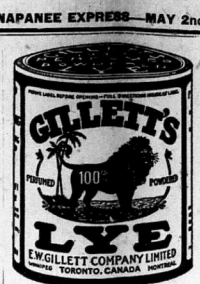
It would appears to be the first the conductor knew that there had been a tragedy in the northern part of the country, but as his suspicions were aroused, he communicated with the police at Newmarket, with the result that Constable Duncan boarded the car at Schomberg Junction and served Stevenson under arrest. He did not make any attempt to resist.

After his arrest, it is said, that Stevenson expressed surprise when he was told that all three of his family were not dead.

CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood upon the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists Nature in doing its work.

All Druggists. Circulars free, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio



FIRE CHIEF INJURED.

Brick Wall Collapsed During Blaze at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, May 1.—Chief A. B. Teneyck, of the First Department, and Firemen W. Trodman, "Herb" Cunliffe and Fred Hampson were injured Saturday afternoon while fighting a fire which did heavy damage to the Imperial Vinegar & Pickling Co.'s works on James street south. Chief Teneyck's condition is regarded as serious. He suffered a severe shaking up and a bad gash on the head. A score of firemen had a narrow escape when one of the brick walls collapsed. Chief Teneyck was rushed to the General Hospital, and last night his condition was reported to be as good as could be expected. The other men are all out of danger and will be able to return to duty Monday, it is expected.

Several firemen, including all the injured, were fighting the flames at the rear of the building when the wall gave way. They were thrown from their position, and as they fell they were showered with bricks from the wall. The men tumbled into a pile of barrels and hundreds of bricks piled on them, it being impossible for them to make their escape. That the party escaped without a fatality is a miracle. The origin of the blaze, which did $20,000 damage, is not known. Owing to the dense smoke it was particularly hard to fight, and it required two hours' work to extinguish it.

Admirals May Be Disciplined.

LONDON, May 1.—A novel order-in-Council issued Saturday by the Admiralty may retire officers "judged unfit for service by reason of their peculiarity of temper not caused by intemperate or irregular habits."

This means that peppery admirals may be fired if they curse officers and men from the quarterdeck.

DARING RUM-RUNNERS.

Two Men From Detroit Drew Revolvers on Canadians.

SARNIA, May 1.—Provincial Officer Coulter and members of the County Police Department are seeking two Detroiters, alleged heads of a gang of international rum-runners, who Saturday afternoon staged a bit of gunplay on a farm near the Murphy sideroad, on the outskirts of Sarnia, and managed to make their getaway. They left behind a portion of the consignment of wet goods. Their car was found in the ditch by some Sarnia motorists while the men were making frantic efforts to get the machine back on the road.

A message was sent into a Sarnia garage, but when the garage-owner arrived on the scene he refused to tow the car until the liquor was removed from it. The consignment was removed to a farm house and the car brought to Sarnia for repairs. The machine and the two Detroiters later returned to the scene of the breakdown and demanded the return of their liquor. This was refused, whereupon one of the men drew a big revolver and stated that unless the liquor was returned within two minutes he and his companion would start to shoot up the place.

In the meantime word was sent to the provincial and county officers, and, with the arrival of provincial officers, the two Detroiters disappeared in a cloud of dust. The authorities are now conducting an investigation and the Port Huron and Detroit police have been furnished with a description of the men. As yet the police have been unable to locate the parties, who, the rum-runners allege, secured 200 bottles of liquor from them.

Tong War In Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 1.—A Tong war has started in Montreal's Chinatown as a result of the illicit traffic in opium.

The reason for the feud, which is between the Wong and Hung factions, lies in accusations laid against each other of having given information to the narcotic squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted police in regard to the traffic in opium.

Already four members of the two families are before the courts and warrants have been issued for many more. The charges are attempted murder and assault.

Montreal has not had a Tong war for a number of years, and local Chinese residents look at the two affairs which have already occurred as a bad omen. There is bad feeling between the two clans and their friends, and feeling is running high in certain sections.

Extra police protection has been asked for for the peaceful residents of Chinatown.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat.

No. 1 Northern, $1.53½.
No. 2 Northern, $1.48.
No. 3 Northern, $1.39¼.

Manitoba Oats.

No. 2 C.W., 59½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 75¼c.
No. 1 feed, 55¼c.

Manitoba Barley (in store Ft. William).

No. 3 C.W., nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment.)

No. 2 yellow, 78½c.
No. 3 yellow, 77¼c.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)

No. 3 extra, 60c to 65c.

Buckwheat.

No. 3, $1.00.

Rye.

No. 2, 95c.

Milfeed, (Car Lots Delivered).

Bran, per ton, $28 to $30.
Shorts, $29 to $32.
Feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled Hay.

Extra No. 2 $18 to $23.
Mixed, $16 to $17.
Clover, $14 to $18.

Straw.

Car lot, per ton, $11 to $12.

Ontario Wheat.

No. 1 commercial, $1.45, outside.
Ontario No. 2 oats, 49c to 52c, outside.
Ontario corn, 53c to 60c, outside.
Ontario domestic patents, $5.70 per bbl; 2nd patents, $5.20; straights, in bulk, $4.55.
Manitoba Flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, $8.70 per barrel; 2nd patents, $8.20.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, May 1.—Live stock receipts for to-day's market were 157 carloads, containing 2,092 cattle, 129 calves, 2,243 hogs and 182 sheep and lambs.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—Receipts, 120 cattle and calves and 185 hogs.

Owing to the small volume of offerings trading on the cattle market was extremely quiet. The few sales showed fairly in line with Friday's close.

The hog market maintained a steady tone, selects selling at $12.

There was no trading on the sheep and lamb mark, due to lack of receipts.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, May 1.—Cattle receipts, 50; steady.

Calves, 100; steady, $2 to $9.50.

Hogs, 1,280; 15c to 25c higher; heavy, $11 to $11.25; mixed, $11.50 to $11.65; yorkers and light porkers, $11.60 to $11.75; pigs, $11.50 to $11.75; roughs, $9 to $9.25; stags, $5 to $6.

Sheep and lambs, $6; steady, unchanged.

Strand Theatre

The Leading Theatre

Exclusive Programs

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
MAY 3rd and 4th

Beautiful Alice Calhoun, in a five-reel Vitagraph production, "PRINCESS JONES."

James Aubrey, in a 2-reel Comedy, "DAMES AND DENTISTS."

Also Wm. Duncan, in episode No. 12, "FIGHTING FATE."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MAY 5th and 6th

A special Universal program. A 2-reel Century Comedy.

Also Joe Ryan in next episode of our thrilling western serial, "THE PURPLE RIDERS."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MAY 8th and 9th

A Wm. Fox programme.

And a 2-reel Sennett-Joe Comedy, "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS."

M. MAKER, Prop.
FRED KANE, Mgr.

OUR PRICES:
PRICES, - 5C. AND 10C.
Plus 1c. Tax.

Our Theatre is clean and warm.

Sap buckets, spiles, sugar making supplies at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Mureseo, the popular wall finish, many be used over paper successfully.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

LOOK TO DUNLOP FOR "CORD" SUPREMACY

A man who owns three cars and who has driven an automobile almost since the inception of the "gas buggy" remarked to one of our directors the other day:

"I have been getting such dandy service from Dunlop Tires that I think your claims about mileage are far too modest. As far as my experience goes, you cannot talk too big."

1922, 1921, 1920, 1919—Dunlop Cord Tires came into existence in 1919, and the transformation in mileage year by year that followed their use by motorists has been most striking. 1920 surpassed 1919 to be, in turn, surpassed by 1921; and here's 1922 producing testimonials like this:

"I have just returned to you a 37x5 Dunlop Traction Cord Casing which has gone 24,500 miles. The Casing was used on the rear wheel of one of my Cadillac cars, covering 11,000 miles, and was then transferred to the front wheel and covered 13,500 miles after the change was made. I consider this exceptional mileage, indeed, and, needless to say, am more than pleased with the service rendered."

It is important to note that the tire referred to above was on a livery car, and, therefore, could not possibly have been subjected to a more severe test.

Buy Big Mileage in your Tire Purchases—Name Dunlop "Traction Cord" at any Garage or Tire Dealer.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: Toronto.
Branches in the Leading Cities.

A.169

The Mystery of the Silver Dagger

By RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "The Strange Case of Cavendish"

Illustrations by A. Weil

Copyright, by Randall Parrish

She sat motionless, with hands clasped in her lap and eyes fastened upon me. The depth of her interest in my recital was very apparent.

"Then you were not really a friend of that Horner? You told me you were."

I laughed, the absurdity of the recollection coming suddenly home with full force.

"I had to account in some way for my presence; that was the only inspiration which came to mind. It happened that Horner had adopted me and even given me a rechristening, which I was compelled to accept."

"Harry Daly, the name you gave me?"

"Yes. He ran across me prowling about in the dark and flashed an electric light in my face. Before I could move the fellow thought he recognized me and jumped at once to the conclusion that I was there on the same job he was."

"What was that?"

"Robbery."

"The—the English money which was to be paid over?"

"Of course—it looked easy; all cash and no one would dare go after it by law."

"And Horner was in it—the agent? Why didn't he help himself before?"

"How could he? It was a mere letter of credit to be cashed in this country. He had to wait until it was transmitted into currency. Besides, this fellow was not the real Horner; he is an American thief who has been operating in London. The real Horner has been put out of the way."

"Good heavens! I am beginning to see a ray of light. Who, then, is the man?"

"George Harris—'Gentleman George' they call him."

"And he actually mistook you for one of his kind?"

"He certainly did; extremely flattering, wasn't it? I am supposed to be one of the fraternity, in good standing —Harry Daly, whoever he may be. Unfortunately I am not up in criminal biography."

Her glance left my face and swept the room; then sought her watch again.

"I am so glad you told me all this," she said gravely. "It is going to be a wonderful help when I have time to think. You are still willing to go where I ask, without questioning?"

"I am even pleased to be asked—and trusted."

"Then we will go now. Perhaps it will be better if you depart first and wait for me outside at the entrance."

She arose when I did, turning slightly so that the back of her broad-brimmed hat became visible for the first time. There, bravely displayed, was the ornamental dagger which I had believed hidden in my valise at the hotel. The sight of it there vanquished my last suspicion.

CHAPTER IX.

Perond's Cafe.

A thousand questions were upon my lips as I waited just outside the door, yet when she appeared wrapped from head to foot in a rain-coat I asked nothing. The pressure of her hand on my arm guided me across Broadway, into the quieter streets beyond. It was a dark, cool night, cloudy but without rain, and we walked rapidly, entering a region with which I was unfamiliar. Here was a strange situation indeed, acting as escort to a woman about whom I knew next to nothing, voluntarily accompanying her on a mission of peril, with no conception of its nature, or the purpose she had in view. I glanced aside at her profile revealed by the gleam of a street lamp, but she appeared indifferent to my presence, intent only upon whatever object she had in mind.

We were in the gloom of the deserted block beyond, when she spoke abruptly, startling me with the inquiry:

"Do you know a Russian named Waldron?"

"No. I have heard of him; that is, if you refer to the agitator, the socialist. That was his wife, wasn't it, whose son sold me this afternoon?"

She turned toward me in surprise.

"How did you chance to learn that, pray?"

"I stopped on the corner, at the delicatessen store, and made some inquiries."

She laughed, one of her soft laughs, with an odd suggestion of music in the tone.

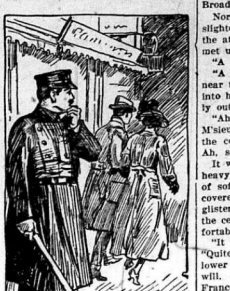
"Why, really, you are developing wonderfully. I must give you credit. Well, then if my interest you to know that I am going now to meet Ivan Waldron. The one place where I believe him to be is not altogether safe for a woman without an escort. Your mere presence will be sufficient protection, however; it is not necessary that you encounter him. By the way, what has become of your friend —Horner, alias Harris?"

"Dropped completely out of sight," I admitted, "since early this morning. That chances to be why I feel some interest in this man Waldron. It was a note from him, left at Costigan's saloon, which caused Harris to leave so hurriedly."

"Who brought the note?" she stopped suddenly, and faced me in the dim lamp light.

"A Jewish boy, known as 'Sly Levy.'"

"It was from Waldron then, no doubt. I'm glad you told me. The chances are they will both be where



Eyed Us Curiously as He Went By.

we are going, unless they have already quarreled over that bunch of easy money you spoke about."

"Not has that been paid over by Krantz? Who has it?"

"The fellow who put a knife into Alva—whoever he may be."

"And you don't know who the assassin was?"

"No. Only it must have been one of certain men; perhaps two were in the affair. At first I figured it out to be Waldron alone; now I am not so sure that Harris didn't have some hand in it. They may have had the affair all planned—the money was passed over to Alva early in the evening. I didn't know it then; I learned it later. Krantz told me when we were alone on the way back to New York. Let's move along; there is a policeman coming yonder."

The officer passed us slowly, swinging his club, and eyed us curiously as he went by; I did not turn my head, yet felt certain he stopped and looked back as though wondering what our business could be in that neighborhood. We turned down a still darker side street before exchanging further speech.

"I believe I know what you are," I said at last in low tones close to her ear, "an agent of the Secret Service."

"Oh, no; the honor you offer me is far too great. I have not attained to any such official dignity."

"I rather expected you to deny; but you offer me no other explanation."

"And so you decide to believe that? Very well, Mr. Severn, I shall let you have it your own way. You deserve reward; only, pray, never suggest this theory to any one else. Let it remain our secret, will you?"

"Your mockery does not change my mind."

"I had no expectation that it would; neither does it bring me a salary. But, seriously, forget all this raillery tonight, and remember only that you are with Marie Gessler. Whatever her purpose may be, you are to be loyal only to her."

"I am, absolutely." I replied with a conviction my voice was unable to disguise. She turned her face quickly, and in the dim light our eyes met.

"You said that very earnestly. You make me believe I judged you right, Philip Severn. Here is my hand."

I clasped it tightly, the firm pressure of the warm fingers sending an instant thrill through every nerve of my body. It was not withdrawn, and we walked so closely together I could feel the slight pressure of her form, almost resting against mine.

"Where are you taking me?"

"To Perond's French cafe—have you ever heard of it?"

"No, I think not."

"I have been there with slumming parties once or twice, with a plain-clothes man along, of course, to show us the sights. It is not very respectable, I believe, although really I never saw anything particularly dangerous. Interesting and unconventional, of course, but I anticipate no trouble, unless we care to make it ourselves. You see the cluster of lights at the next corner. That's Perond's."

As I gazed forward, she drew her hand from my grasp, and her form straightened.

"What am I to do when we arrive?"

"Merely be the attentive escort—but not too attentive, please. Have you dined?"

"No. I was going to ask you."

"You need not ask me—I am famished, and this place is really famous for its meals."

Perond's was really underground; at least you descended a broad pair of steps to attain its entrance, and the glass in windows and doors fronting the street was heavily draped, preventing any view of the interior from without. What was overhead could not be determined in the darkness, my eyes merely discerning the outlines of a tall building, without a gleam of light showing anywhere from top to bottom. The front of the restaurant, however, was brilliantly lit, and a colored man in uniform promptly held open the door as we began descending the stairs.

Within the vestibule a maid relieved us of outside wraps, and thus unencumbered we advanced through open doors directly into the main room. This was a surprisingly large apartment, filled with tables of various sizes and shapes, the majority occupied by men and women, either eating or drinking. Near the center was a cleared space for dancing, but at that moment unoccupied, while against the farther wall, on a rather high stage, two cabaret singers were noisily entertaining the crowd. Altogether it was a stirring and attractive scene, bearing to my mind no resemblance of any preconceived notion of the underworld. I could have easily imagined that we had entered, rather, the restaurant of an ultra-fashionable hotel the other side of Broadway.

Nor did our entrance create the slightest interest, beyond awakening the attention of the head waiter, who met us smilingly.

"A table for two, M'sieur?"

"A booth, please; have you one near the center?" and I slipped a bill into his hand, which closed it instantly out of sight.

"Ah, certainly; the very thing, M'sieur. I will show you. Francois, the central booth for the gentleman. Ah, see, M'sieur—bien, tres bien!"

It was indeed a cozy spot, with the heavy curtains held aside. A divan of soft plush across the end, a table covered with snowy linen, and already glistening with silver and glass, in the center, and three exceedingly comfortable chairs.

"It is very fine, M'sieur," I said. "Quite to my satisfaction. You might lower one of those curtains, if you will. Yes, that is much better. Is Francois our waiter?"

"Oui, M'sieur; you would be served? The table de hoit, Francois. These dishes are ready—but, M'sieur, we serve quickly whatever you wish."

He spread his hands expressively, glanced swiftly about to assure himself all was well, and backed out, still politely bowing, leaving the attentive Francois beside me, pad in hand. At my suggestion the lady gave the order, using discretion, I thought, while I supplemented with a bottle of wine, in spite of the energetic negative conveyed to me across the table. As the waiter departed I surveyed my companion, realizing as never before how extremely attractive she was. She must have read something of this in my eyes, for her own smiled wistfully.

"What is it you were thinking about?"

"Perhaps I had better not tell."

"Another secret? Well, then, answer this—what do you think of Perond's?"

"Actually I am unable to realize where I am," I answered honestly. "The contrast from those dark streets, suggestive of crime, to this brilliancy is altogether too sudden. It has left me dazed; my mind refuses to function."

"It affected me that way the first visit. I could not convince myself of the true nature of the place; it seemed—well, altogether too respectable. I already associated the underworld with roughness and poverty, police surveillance, and all that. But look out there; it is like a big hotel dining-room after the play. Those women—some of them, at least—are really elegantly dressed, and in excellent taste, and there is no more noise, no more coarseness, than I have witnessed at the Waldorf. The men are not loud-looking either, do you not agree?"

"Well, there are all grades here, now that I look about; yet, as you say, the average is not bad. Probably they will grow louder later in the evening, when they take the lid off."

"I don't believe they ever do that is, entirely. Mr. McLaughlin, the detective who came with us, said this was really the most dangerous place in town from the police viewpoint. Its very surface quiet made it a special rendezvous. Nothing was ever permitted to occur here which would give the department any excuse for a raid. If there was a fight, or even a murder, it was hushed up instantly, and the victim hidden away, before even the patrolman on the block could hear about it. He mentioned several cases; and said the waiters were especially selected to take care of any rough house."

"Perhaps that is what makes it popular with the class they cater to."

"Safe, you mean. Yes; he said they could spot any criminal of reputation in the country at Perond's, if they only waited long enough; that half the big jobs in New York were plotted at these tables."

"I begin to comprehend," I said jocularly, "why I was received as a distinguished guest. The headwaiter must have recognized me as an old pal, my face in my fortune."

"He may have mistaken you for Daly," she admitted soberly, "but more likely it was your tip which made him so attentive. You are some speculator, Mr. Severn."

"That depends on who I am with; this is an unusual occasion."

She did not smile, or look at me, but leaned slightly forward, drawing back a fold of the curtain with one hand, so as to get a better glimpse of the large room without. A moment she remained motionless; then turned her face sideways toward me.

"Waldron is already here," she whispered warningly. "He is alone at that second table, against the pillar. Step around this side and you can see the man with gray, bushy hair."

I could not easily have mistaken the fellow; his appearance was too emphatically that of the Russian Jew of a certain type to enable him to conceal his birthright. His back was toward us, yet as he occasionally cast his eyes about over the faces of those around him, I had a glimpse of a beaked nose, and a sallow, dull complexion, which seemed to blend naturally into a scraggling beard of no perceptible color. His hair though was iron-gray, apparently uncut for weeks, and fell back from an unusually high forehead, so as to give the man a ruffled, unkempt appearance far from pleasing. He was big all over, strangely burly for a Jew, with broad shoulders and large hands, thickly covered with hair.

I moved back around the table as Francois appeared, and resumed my seat, keeping silent until the waiter again vanished, and left us alone.

"And now that you have located the fellow," I asked curiously, "what do you propose doing—go out and talk with him?"

She shook her head.

"I have reason to believe he expects to meet some one here," she explained. "I do not know who; that is one thing I desire to find out. From what you have told me tonight I rather think now it may be Harris."

"To divide up?"

"To talk it over, at least; they'd hardly bring the stuff in here. Probably by this time that is safely planted."

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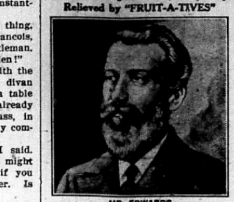

MR. EDWARDS

MAPLEHURST FARM, HILLHURST, P.Q.

"I am in my 78th year. *About 25 years ago, I began to have trouble with my Stomach.* One doctor said I had Cancer; another said, Ulcer of the Stomach; another, Gall Stones; others, Ulcers of the Liver and Inflammation of the Gall Bladder.

Three years ago, I consulted one of the best specialists in Montreal. He said I must go to the hospital, have an Ulcer cut out of my stomach and gall stones removed. I was then 74 years old. I said "NO."

Then, I began to take "Fruit-a-tives". I found they helped me a lot, and I still take them occasionally, and I am so much better that my old friends often ask me what I have done to myself to look so well. I am gaining in weight and enjoying life very much."

H. W. EDWARDS.

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Francois came back, and we devoted ourselves to the meal, although I could observe Her glancing constantly through the opening in the curtains to make sure of her man. Finally Francois disappeared with the remnants, while we awaited the serving of dessert. From my seat I could see nothing of the Russian.

"No one arrived yet?" I inquired. "The Jew still there?"

"He remains alone eating. Ah! my guess was right—isn't that Harris, who has just come in?"

I, was "Gentleman George" beyond the shadow of a doubt. He had evidently located Waldron the moment of entering the room, and with no other thought in his mind headed straight toward where the letter sat. The Jew glanced up, saw him approaching, and drew partially back from the table, the knife he had been using still gripped in his hand.

His posture was that of defense of one who anticipates possible attack. Nor did Harris' expression and manner render this improbable. The latter pushed his way forward with angry strides, until he reached the man he sought, leaning over the table to front him, his face black with passion, his first words plainly audible to us above the din of a jazz band.

"Say, where the h—l have you been? must have lowered their voices, for our ears caught nothing of what was said. It seemed to me the waiter was unusually slow in rearranging the table.

"There, that will do, Francois," I broke out, at last, impatiently. "We will want nothing else at present. When I need you again I will ring. That is the bell, I presume."

"Oui, M'sieur."

"All right; then leave us alone for a while."

Neither one of us touched a thing, the coffee growing cold in the cups, as we endeavored to distinguish what was going on at that second table out in the main dining room. I came around beside her, to where I could peer out also beneath the curtain fold, and thus gain glimpses of the two men. They were talking earnestly, but had lowered their voices, until they were nearly inaudible amid the din of the place. The anger and threat had gone out of both voices; but only occasional words were to weave together words into an understandable sentence; these came to us detached, unrelated, as the surrounding noise ceased suddenly, or the music came to a pause.

"You didn't get it! Then who the h—l did? Me, I should say no; why I never knew the old man had even slipped him the dough. That d—n girl rode down with him. Of course I don't see them as out together; that's why I thought I was playing safe to keep away. Somebody has played us for suckers. If you had kept your d—n mouth shut we'd a-had it easy."

Waldron broke in, stung by this last taunt into elevating his voice.

"What you mean, I keep my mouth shut? So help me, Moses, I tell nobody."

"The h—l you didn't! You blabbed the whole thing to Daly. He told me so himself. That's what I was doing last night, bluffing him out."

"I tell Daly? Where you git that stuff? I ain't seen him for three year. Was he in this deal? Why you not tell me of Daly before?"

"Tell you! I never knew it until he told me."

A waiter brushed past him, bearing a tray, striking against one shoulder as he passed. Harris glanced up with a snarling oath, and, before I realized the danger, his eyes must have caught a glimpse of me beneath the draped curtain. For only the fellow was on his feet, all else forgotten in a swift wave of passion.

"There's the guy now!" he burst forth. "He's hiding in that booth; I see him. Come on, and we'll have the stiff cough up yet!"

I drew back swiftly, pushing the girl behind me. There was no place in which to hide, no chance for escape. Perhaps I could explain, but, if not, then I must fight. The two came thundering through the opening and faced us, the heavy curtains dropping behind them and shutting out all view beyond. Harris, inflamed by drink, glared about as though doubting the evidence of his own eyes, but his expression was that of savage hatred.

"H—l, if they ain't both of 'em here! Say, this is rich. So you two are in cahoots, hey? Thought you'd play me for a d—n fool, did you, Daly? Well, you'll show us what you're up against—you and yer girl. Come now, where's that boodle?"

"I know nothing about it, Harris."

"You're a liar. This dame went away with you in the car. I saw her go out with him. You cough up, both of you, and be d—n quick about it, or you'll never get out of here without a hole through you. You think you can double-cross me; I'll show you a trick of my own."

He was reaching for his gun. It must have caught in his pocket, though I wasted no time. It was his life or mine, and I gripped the heavy cut bottle and struck, the blow smashed a vicious blow at his head. He went down like a log, his body half protecting through the curtains, while I wheeled about barely in time to meet the mad bull rush of Waldron. The Russian could not have been armed, for he came at me with bare hands, his grip like that of a bear. For an instant he had me throttled, scarcely able to breathe, my hands pinned helplessly in the grasp of his own. But brute strength was all he possessed, brute strength and ferocity. The bottle was crushed out of my fingers, yet I wriggled partially free, and got one hand twisted in the fellow's hair, jerking his head back, and side-wise, until the strained neck threatened to crack, and he had to release his grip to protect himself. It was all over in a minute, but hot while it lasted; I knew I was fighting for the girl, throwing her to her knees; I know the fellow stumbled over Harris' legs, giving me a chance to drive home one fist square into his face. I heard him rip out a deep oath, and was conscious of raining his lips. I tried to break away from him, but it was no use; yet the effort opened his guard for a swift uppercut, and I felt him have it straight to the chin. He crashed back across the table, and hung there dangling, arms outspread and head in a broken dish. Before I could strike again, or even recover my breath, the curtains were thrust violently aside, and the hand-to-hand fought by a half dozen subordinates, came tumbling in over Harris' inert body. Even as they stared about, I helped the girl to her feet, and faced them.

"What happen here, M'sieur? What happen?" shrieked the excited Frenchman. "You keel ze men? What?"

"No; they're just knocked out. A little private affair, that's all," I said, too exhausted to speak clearly. "See here, M'sieur," and I thrust the first bill I could reach into his hand. "Hush this up, will you, and let the lady and me get out of here."

He dashed about excitedly, wringing his hands and gesticulating.

"Oui, oui! Eet shall be so. There ees to be no trouble, no police. Ze men attack you, M'sieur Daly—I see eet all; you protect ze Madame. There be no noise, no pesatal—biel! Francois, Jules, you will help ze lady an' ze gentleman to go—quick."

The two waiter-guardians held back the curtains for us to pass through. The main dining room was not as disturbed as I anticipated it might be. As we came forth and made our way down the aisle under escort, we were gazed at curiously, but no demonstration followed.

A group of waiters stood before the outer door, evidently collected there to prevent any alarm from reaching the outside. To the signal of Francois these stepped aside, permitting us to pass through into the vestibule.

I assisted my companion into her coat, and then hastily struggled into my own. She was pale, but her eyes met my own bravely, and her hand touched my arm as we went up the steps. Above, all remained quiet and dark.

"What next?" I asked.

"I believe there are taxis around the corner."

"Good; I would prefer riding to walking, myself. Where do you wish to be taken?"

"Back to the hotel, please."

In the semi-darkness of the cab I felt her hand touch mine gently, as though half afraid.

"Oh, I was so frightened—so sorry to have brought you there. It was all my fault. The Russian had a knife."

"Yes, I know; I caught a glimmer of it, but he went down and out for the count before it could be used. There is nothing to worry over now."

"They did not get the money?"

"No, that is clear enough. Somebody got the bulge on them, and they are very properly sore. You heard Harris sweat you left with Alva."

"Harris knows nothing about it; you must believe me."

"I intend to—certainly as against Harris."

She may not have been altogether pleased with my answer, for she said no more, until we drew up at the hotel entrance. She waited while I settled with the chauffeur, and we crossed the wide pavement together.

"It may be best for you not to come in; one never knows."

"This is not a final parting, I hope?"

"Perhaps so, perhaps not. You do not wholly trust me. Some day I mean you shall. Good-night."

I felt her hand in mine, just for a moment; then the door opened and closed, leaving me alone.

CHAPTER X

The Proof of Murder—The Back Room of Costigan's

I watched her through the glass doors until she vanished among the crowd in the lobby. I could not permit her to go away like this; to get beyond my sight and knowledge—yet I hesitated too long, until she had merged into the swirling crowd and was lost.

It was indeed a strange feeling of loneliness which swept over me in that moment. Never before had I felt such depth of interest in a woman, or experienced such regret at parting. With no apparent effort, seemingly utterly indifferent, she had nevertheless become intwined with my life, her presence a necessity for my happiness. The soft pressure of her body, the touch of her hand, was intoxication; the glance of her eyes sent the warm blood pulsing through my veins. She had become to me an inspiration, a memory to dream over, a hope no longer to be resisted.

This was strange, so strange as to be beyond understanding. I argued it with myself, but to no result. The fact would not be denied. Here was an unknown woman, original and beautiful, to be sure, yet one whose very identity was shrouded in mystery. To all appearances she was actively engaged in conspiracy against the government of Chile, in a crime against human life. She was unquestionably the authorized agent of a gang of revolutionary plotters—I had witnessed their reception of her as one of their own, and could not doubt the evidence of my own eyes. She had borne them instructions, and stood in their midst, in secret conclave, speaking as one having authority. More than that, even, she had refused to deny this connection, to reveal her name, or acknowledge any other purpose. She had used me to further her ends, whatever they might be, preying upon my personal interest in her, and refusing, even a single fold of this curtain of mystery.

(To be continued.)

KING PETER'S MONEY.

Serbian Monarch Was Robbed By the Germans.

Interesting details have come to light respecting the late King Peter, Serbia's venerable ruler, and the "grand old man" of Europe, who died in Belgrade a short time ago.

During his last illness the King asked frequently for his son, Alexander, who found it impossible to be with him because of his own serious illness in Paris. He was much attached to the Prince Regent and referred to him as "my little Alexander." He had three consultations a week and during the last years of his life left the affairs of state entirely in his hands.

He had been especially anxious that his son should marry Princess Olga, daughter of the Czar of Russia, but whatever prospect there was of the match disappeared in the murder of the beautiful princess by the Bolsheviki.

The King died a poor man. Whatever personal possessions he had were lost during the tragic retreat to Corfu in the grim days of 1915 when little Serbian hordes overran the little Slav state. When the correspondent asked one of the late monarch's old friends if the King had left any legacies, he replied: "Yes, a wooden trunk, a bedstead, a few ikons, a great character, and an undying memory."

Throughout his seventy-seven years King Peter was ultra-democratic and simple in his tastes. He disliked ceremony and had a contempt for flattery and compliments. It is insisted that his meals consist of only one dish. All his servants were peasant soldiers. His home in Belgrade was plain to the point of rudeness. When well he always attended personally to the gardens and the poultry.

Like most Slavs, he was extremely superstitious. He considered the number "13" fatal and would never begin a project on Friday. When asked to explain his superstition he explained that if the numerals in each of the great years of Serbia's destiny were counted up they would total 13 in each case. The King felt sure he was going to die in 1921, because he numerals, 1, 9, 2 and 1 totalled 13. His prediction came true.

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BENEFITS OF GRADING

Standardizing of Farm Products Necessary for Best Market.

Instances of the Folly of Not Grading — Selling by Description vs. Inspection — Butter Exportation In New Zealand.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Grading of farm products is necessary for the enlargement of markets. It is based upon knowledge of what the consumer wants. It gives the consumer of farm products the kind, shape, size and quality of products desired. It brings increased returns to farmers and effects savings to the middlemen.

In the production of farm products, unavoidably widely varying shapes, sizes and qualities of products are brought into existence. These must be sorted out so that the product sent to a certain market will meet with the approval of the purchaser. Standardizing means that a grade of product will be the same year in and year out, in this way confidence in grades may be built up.

The Folly of Not Grading Instanced.

It must be remembered that consumers, like farmers, are engaged in business. They are not able to sort products. Therefore, when they purchase ungraded products they have to buy things they don't want, and this results in waste. Grading of farm products would mean a reduction in the cost of marketing. For example, out of 2,600 cars of apples appearing on a Chicago market within a period of three months in the fall of 1914, it was found that 410 cars were unfit for sale; and not only was this true, but they also depressed the price of apples. The freight, cartage and labor of handling had been paid for the purpose of starting 410 cars of apples on the way to market, which nobody would accept, did not want, and could not use.

Or to take butter: Investigations have demonstrated that lack of grading has resulted in serious loss to middlemen. In the state of Kansas for instance, one-fifth of the butter received was paid for at the rate of 27.1 cents per pound,—the ruling price for butter—though this 20 per cent. had to be reworked before it could be used by consumers. For this butter renovators paid 20 cents per pound, so that there was a loss of 7 cents per pound. No middleman can long stand this.

The problem of financing the sale of farm products is important. By grading farm products finance is facilitated. Suppose a farmer has a carload of a certain grade of product. He may go to the bank and say: "I have a carload of No. 1 apples. I want to borrow some money." The bank manager understands what this means and is prepared to advance money. But if the farmer goes to the bank with ungraded products the banker immediately asks, "What kind? Who grew them? Are they good or bad?" He may even require that they be inspected, and in the end the farmer will not get as satisfactory advances as though the products was graded.

Description vs. Inspection.

Grading reduces the selling cost by enabling sale by description rather than sale by inspection or by sample. Sale by inspection requires that products be sent to some central point and that people go to see those products. It is easily seen that this is an expensive way of selling. And not only is this true, but it is easy to over-estimate the requirements of buyers on a certain day, which results in flooding of the market, with consequent lowering of price. Sale by description is made possible through advertising, but before advertising can be successful products must be graded. Not all advertising is economical, but it has its place in effecting more efficient methods of selling.

Graded products always bring better prices to farmers. Agriculture is still the main industry in Ontario, and this means that we must export the surplus of farm products. In finding markets for this surplus we come into competition with New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Australia and United States. Most of these countries, certainly the first four named, enforce rigid inspection of products for export. Why? Because grading is the basis of enlargement of markets. Consumers demand the very best of all products, their likes and dislikes are varied, and we must meet these demands. For many years we have tried to make the Englishman eat the sort of bacon we think he should eat; but he won't. He prefers Danish bacon because the Dane sells him the sort he wants, properly graded, to meet all his requirements. Or take apples: A short time ago a certain gentleman from Ontario endeavored to establish a market for Ontario apples through the consumer owned co-operative stores in Great Britain. What was the answer? "Just as soon as you get an organization from which we can order 10,000 boxes of No. 1's or No. 2's, graded and packed in such a manner that we can depend upon the quality year in and year out, we will talk business, but until then we cannot risk it."

New Zealand's Experience.

In New Zealand, farmers satisfied the home market for butter a long time ago. They had to export the surplus, and the Government offered a premium for the first shipment of butter which would satisfy consumers in Great Britain. What was the result? Dishonest people stole Brands of quality products and shipped inferior butter under these brands. This had a bad effect. It was then found necessary to have Government inspection which would extend right back to the producer, so that inferior butter could be traced to its source and the cause removed.—J. Coke, Dept. Farm Economics, O. A. College, Guelph.

Cool Cream After-Separating.

It is a common practice for patrons of creameries to run the cream either directly into the cream shipping can, or to empty the cream as soon as separated into the shipping can without cooling. Tests made in the Farm Dairy of the O. A. C. during the season of 1921 show that cream which is properly cooled at once after separating and before mixing with the general lot of cream, when held for three to five days before churning, at an average temperature of 47.1 deg. F., produced sweeter cream at the time of churning, and butter that scored one point higher in flavor when fresh, and 1½ points higher for flavor after holding for one month, than did similar lots of cream which were not properly cooled and held at an average temperature of 54.2 deg. The lesson is clear—cool cream immediately after separating to 50. deg. F. or lower, and before mixing with cream from previous separations, in order to improve the quality of butter both when fresh and for holding in cold storage.

Sour cream, when "neutralized," or which had the acidity reduced with magnesia lime, was not satisfactory for making soft cream cheese. The cream should be kept sweet for soft cheese making.

Long Distance puts the

Big Warehouses at your Elbow

"No, I won't load up with a big stock" — said the enterprising but cautious dealer — "if they sell as well as we hope, I can easily get in touch with your house by Long Distance and order more of them."

Re-ordering by Long Distance makes it entirely practicable for dealers to carry small stocks, thus keeping down their capital investment, and yet not lose sales by being out of stock. The wholesaler's and manufacturer's warehouses are virtually at the dealer's elbow. The goods are often shipped the same day.

It also enables dealers to try out the novelties and new styles people have been reading about and are asking for, on which the margin of profit is usually greater than on staple lines. "Use the Bell to Sell" — and to Buy.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

This boy died four hours after being brought to the feeding station

—not next week —or next month but *NOW!*

ONLY those who have visited Russia can have the faintest conception of the horrors that stalk the famine districts. Except the supplies brought in by the Relief Funds, there is no food—absolutely none of any kind.

Millions of people are reduced to eating grass and sun-blackened straw.

Dr. Nansen says that every time the clock ticks, dozens of wasted skeletons that were once men, women and children, are toppling over dead.

Unless additional relief is sent **at once**, ten million people—mostly children—will have to be left to starve. Every day of delay exacts a frightful toll of death.

We can save many of the children if you will help **now.**

Will you send today—something—anything to save some of these pitiful, starving children?

Only—if they are to be saved—do it **now.**

25c will feed a child for a week.

$1.00 will ensure sufficient food for one child for a month.

$500 will establish a kitchen and feed 100 children until the next harvest.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through your bank or local committee or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save the Children Fund, Elgin Bldg., Ottawa.

Save the Children Fund

Hon. President: HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:
RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN HON. T. A. CRERAR
HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX

Goat Meat.

Goat meat is seldom found on the market as such, yet the average number of goats slaughtered each year from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, was 141,487. It is probable that most of this meat reaches the consumer as mutton, which it resembles closely, as there are few cities that require it to be marketed under its own name, says a bulletin recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In cities and towns adjacent to the range country, the carcasses of Angora wethers are freely marketed as such and the meat is consumed without discrimination by the buyer. When received in large numbers these wethers usually sell at about 60 per cent. of the price paid for sheep wethers.

The reduced price of goat meat is doubtless attractive to the consumer, whether he knows what he is getting or thinks he is buying mutton. According to the bulletin, goat meat is usually superior to mutton that can be bought at the same price. Some consumers say that they are able to distinguish it in the roast and mutton by a characteristic sweetness.

Men for Seeding Work.

In anticipation that between 3,000 and 3,500 men will be required for seeding operations on the farms in Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Labor is laying its plans to provide that amount of help for the farmers this coming season. The estimated number of men required is about the average of the past few years.

Rust Menacing Wheat.

The Breeders' Gazette reports that the rust spreading barberry is a growing menace to the wheat-growing states of the American Northwest. A loss of 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels of wheat is said to have been caused in the United States last year by this plant.

Keep the chicks free from vermin and scrupulously clean. Keep them growing all the time.

Oldest English Clock.

The oldest English-made clock known is in the tower of the palace at Hampton Court, where it was placed in 1551. It was a complex that it showed the motions of several of the planets, in addition to measuring the time. Part of the original mechanism is still in place.

Tria' by jury is said to have existed in 2,000 B.C.

CHICKS ON THE FARM

CARE FROM TIME OF HATCHING UP TO FOUR WEEKS.

Most Critical Period In the Life of Young Fowls is Up to the End of the First Fortnight — Buttermilk Used for Initial Food When Chickens Are Two Days Old.

Newly-hatched chicks should never be fed before they are at least forty-eight hours old, and perhaps seventy-two hours old is even better.

Chicks, when hatched, are fully fed, the remaining contents of the egg having been taken into the system just prior to exclusion from the shell.

Nothing will do more towards giving chicks a good start than perfect rest and quiet.

If left undisturbed the hen should have been well fed and given drink immediately previous to the coming on of the hatch, and then she will closely brood the chicks for at least twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and if left entirely alone for this length of time, the shells having been carefully removed from the nest, the little chicks will rest and sleep, gaining strength hour by hour.

If incubator hatched, the incubator should be darkened and the chicks left perfectly quiet to rest and sleep as above described.

The most critical period in feeding chicks is up to the end of the first two weeks and during this time they should be fed little and often—kept on the hungry side, in fact—the feeds being very small for the first three days, commencing with two or three small feeds the first day of feeding. An excellent way to start chicks is to give them a drink of sour separator milk, or, better still, buttermilk, then just a very little fine sand or fine chick-size oyster shell and charcoal to pick at.

About an hour after this a small feed of stale bread crumbs soaked in sour milk or buttermilk, squeezed dry, should be fed, only leaving it before the chicks a short time, when every bit of the feed should be taken away, fresh feed being prepared for each meal.

Unless wholewheat bread is available, a little dish of wheat bran should be accessible for the chicks to pick at. If the chicks are artificially hatched, their attention should be called to the feed by dropping a little of it in front of them. If then they do not seem inclined to feed, just leave them for an hour or two and then try them again.

It is a good plan to teach two or three chicks to drink by dipping their beaks in the drink, being careful to handle them very gently. The example of these two or three will soon be followed by the remainder.

On the second day, a small feed or two of rolled or pin head oats may be fed alternately with the soaked bread crumbs, making five or six feeds for the day. The third day a little plain cornmeal bread crumbs may be fed for one of the feeds, or mixed with the rolled oats.

Commencing on the fourth day, a little meat food of some kind will be fed, parboiled and dried in meal, small pieces being broadly scattered in litter, very little being fed at first.

If not possible to have the chicks on short, tender grass, green food must be supplied from the fourth day, such as finely chopped lettuce leaves, the most tender parts of cabbage leaves, sprouted grain cut into very short lengths, or even mangels or beets chopped fine and a very little fed at first, gradually increasing the quantity.

It pays to purchase a small quantity of commercial chick food which can be scattered in the litter to keep them busy scratching, this being used for the morning and evening feed.

Small chick grit or shell and chick charcoal should be kept before the chicks at all times, and may be either placed in a dish or hopper or scattered in the litter, the dust being sifted out of the charcoal and saved for use in mashes later on.

A feed which will induce wonderfully rapid growth in chicks is fresh raw egg beaten up light and mixed with stale bread crumbs. An occasional feed of this will often revive weak chicks which appear about to die, giving them a new lease of life and start them growing. If hard boiled eggs are used during the first two weeks, they should be boiled fifteen or fifty minutes and put through a meat chopper, shell included, and mixed with stale bread crumbs in proportion of six parts bread crumbs to one part of egg.

Between the third and fourth weeks the chicks should have practically outgrown the small chick feed and may be fed on a mixture of broken wheat, cracked corn, and hulled oats, until they can take coarser grains.

Having reached this stage, a good system is to feed at noon a moist crumbly mash, consisting of

One part ground oats,
One part ground middlings,
One part wheat bran,

with just a little beef scraps, if possible, but if the mash is mixed with sour milk or buttermilk, the beef scraps will not be quite so essential.

Foot and Mouth Diseases.

Characteristics of foot and mouth diseases are: The appearance of blisters and ulcers on the skin of the mouth, and also on the skin in the region of the feet, the animal losing flesh, weight, ropy saliva hangs from the mouth. Animals affected in the feet lie down persistently in an effort to obtain relief.

Experience.

Experience is a big factor in successful farming. E. B. Reilly of the Farm Economics Department, O.A.C., gave figures at the Fruit Growers' Convention showing that labor income on the Niagara districts increased in direct proportion to the years that the owner had lived on his farm.

Ontario Tobacco.

Practically all of the 1921 Ontario tobacco crop has been cleaned up by domestic and foreign buyers, and, while much of the 1920 yield is still unpaid for, it is expected that returns will be forthcoming to the growers before the end of the month.

Elm Suffered Most.

Investigations made in the war area of France have shown that the elm has proved more susceptible to the injurious effects of poison gases than any other forest tree.

SUIT AND DRESS MODES OF TODAY

Effect of New Creations on Public to Determine Styles That Will Hold.

SKIRTS AND COATS TO MATCH

Waist Plays Important Part in Completing Milady's Wardrobe—New Type of Suit With the Abbreviated Jacket.

Quite fascinating are the latest showings at the dress shops. Everything, notes a fashion writer in the New York Times, is new and fresh and charged with vibrations of a promised springtime. And, in spite of the usual line, which is always confronting us where fashions are concerned, about there being no change to speak of, still there is every subtle difference to the lines of the silhouette and the character of all-important details.

The immediate concern of every woman is—what will be the first spring dresses and suits? What will the

Unusual Frock of Poiret Twill Trimmed With Bands of Brocaded Ribbon in Bright Colors.

colors be? What materials are most fashionable and most wearable all in one combination? At how many inches from the floor will the skirts stop their downward trend? Will sleeves be much the same or changed in any way? And myriads more of questions along this general line.

The only thing to do, for one who attempts to give adequate answers to these questions, is to watch each new creation and its effect upon the public. So that just now there are a few fine points which have been registered with that force which indicates that they will be prominent. Further than that we cannot go just now.

There is a general feeling that the suit has gone, out, or that it is not so much in fashionable favor as was the case sometimes in the past. That may or may not be so, but nevertheless there are any number of new and lovely-looking suits upon the market. Most of them (with the exception of the sport suits) are characterized by the fact that, instead of being made with skirt and blouse and coat, they are made with a dress in one piece and a coat to go with it.

Blouse Harmonizes With Skirt.

Sometimes there is a clever amalgamation of these two ideas, and the blouse is made to harmonize so perfectly with the skirt that the two to either look, for all the world, like a one-piece frock. This latter combination has one big advantage over the old-fashioned idea of shirtwaist and skirt in that, when the waist wears out, there can be another one. And, since this is the portion of the dress which always shows the first signs of wear, there is more in the idea than might be at first visible.

But there are so many pitfalls in the direction of combining blouse and skirt that if one attempts that character of dressing one must be more than usually clever in constructing or choosing the design and in the manner in which one amalgamates the two. Not any blouse will do with any skirt, but the two of them have to be thought out together and arranged so that, when worn in unison, they will look as though they belonged together.

An interesting blouse shows a peculiar type of waist which does well when combined with a separate skirt and worn with a coat to match. In spite of the fact that the blouse is a unit in itself, it none the less has the quality of being able to blend with a skirt of some other material in a purely artistic manner. This blouse is made of yellow crepe chiffon, with many bunches of fullness about it and an underlying layer of a warmer yellow, to make it take on a richer tone.

It is designed to be worn with a full brown skirt of kasha cloth and a cape made of that material, and then the cape should be lined with the same colors of chiffon, posed one over the other, in order to carry out successfully the color scheme. The embroidered bands arranged on the blouse carry out these shadings in tones, running from brown to yellow, and, as the stitches are done in silk threads, there is a lustre which is charming against the thin chiffon and which does a great deal toward drawing together the color of the skirt and the colors in the blouse.

Doubles Life of the Costume.

For a woman who has to give her spring suit, or any suit for that matter, a great deal of wear, this manner of combining waist and skirt is a veritable boon, for it just about doubles the life of her costume and, when there is so much expense involved, that consideration becomes an important item.

The girdle for this blouse is made of a soft crepe in a shade of brown, midway between the yellow of the blouse and the brown of the skirt. Then it has a long fringe of all of the varicolored threads used in the embroidery on the trimming of the blouse, which also serves to tie the two separate parts of the costume into one single unit.

This type of blouse for the costume suit is far more beautiful and fashionable than the old and accepted variety of white shirtwaist. In fact, the latter seems to have disappeared entirely off the face of the earth, except in its tailored state for sport suits and as a handmade French thing to go with the regulation tailored suit.

A suit is the thing which, in the spring, makes a woman look so well groomed and compact in style and so ready for any outdoor or street occasion. Women are loath to let it go as a type of dressing and, even though its character has been somewhat changed and twisted about, it is still the suit that has meant so much to the general well-dressed appearance of the American woman.

There is a new type of suit, with the very much abbreviated jacket, and a little vest that adds a touch of color in a new and original way. It is a relief to see suits getting away from that collar and cuff trimming which, after all, is ridiculous. And this little waistcoat creates a freshness of feeling which will be a relief to many women who long to wear this sort of suit and still insist upon having their clothes in the fore ranks of fashion.

Loosest Sort of Homespun Weave.

Wool etamine is the material used for this suit. It is the loosest sort of homespun weave, and it also has about it a wiriness of character that makes it take very interesting lines. when developed either in the little spring suit or in a coat dress meant to be worn on the street. It is a fabric which is a little more dressy than the woolen homespun which is going into the sport suits, and yet its weave is so much like that of homespun that it keeps the fabric in the class of popularly accepted materials.

Following the cruse for the long waistline that is blossoming, many of the spring suits, especially those that are sent from Paris, show that long, bloused, Russian line with a very short, flaring peplum and a high, standing collar. It is an informal sort of suit, but one that is extremely youthful in its appearance and which, for that reason, is bound to exert a strong influence upon spring styles. With it look high, close-fitting Russian turban is the thing, and the whole makes an interesting silhouette which is new in every way.

Black has been so predominant among the winter street fashions, and we have become so accustomed to seeing it used in combination with gray

Wool Etamine in Cool Gray With the New Short Coat and a Waistcoat of Striped Silk.

and cream and tan, that it is hard to realize that it will ever go out as a universal fashion. However, there are strong rumors that midnight blue for street wear this spring will take the lead against this established supremacy of black. There will be many to welcome the advent of this old, tried and true color. Most women have the dark blue habit so strongly established in their systems that they cannot face the possibility of wearing any other color. In fact they cannot seem to feel at home in black smart as it may be. Blue, when it is becoming, carries with it much charm and character, though when it is not exactly the right tone for the personality in question, there can be no other color more insignificant looking and more ineffectual as a fashionable thing.

DOUGLAS'S EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Relieves caked bag, garget, spider or infection of the teat, also thrush in horses' feet, fistula, etc. Stops bleeding at once. Removes proud flesh, soreness and swelling.

At all Dealers and Druggists
Manufactured only by
DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, Ont.

RUN-DOWN, NERVOUS?

Weak Women can Find the Help They Need

St. Thomas, Ont.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a grand medicine for women who are at all nervous, weak or run-down, or who suffer with womanly ailments. I have not only taken it myself and been greatly benefited but I have known many others who have been benefited, and in no

case have I ever heard one word of condemnation against Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, but always praise."—Mrs. Sarah Burke, 109 Scott St.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. A great many women in every part of Canada owe their good health of today to this famous Prescription.

HAVE YOU STOMACH TROUBLE?

This Woman Had Suffered Great Distress and Gives Her Experience

Dundalk, Ont.—"I am only too glad to tell what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has done for me. I doctored three months and got no relief but, thanks to Dr. Pierce's medicine, I found a cure at last. I will recommend it to any poor sufferer with ulcerated stomach and mouth. When I started taking the 'Discovery' I weighed 93 pounds; now I weigh 119. No other medicine for me."—Mrs. Malcolm McLaren.

You can quickly put yourself in A-1 condition by going to your druggist and obtaining Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablets or liquid; or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Buffalo, N.Y., for trial pkg. and write for free medical advice.

SUIT FOR BUSINESS WOMAN

This diagonal tweed suit of gray promises to win favor with the business woman who has no time for frills. A becoming hat of wool and straw with colored embroidery adds a touch of refinement.

SPORT TOGS; OTHER APPAREL

Vogue for Homespun and Tweed Material; Spring Hosiery, Shoes and Gloves.

At present, there is a great vogue for sport garments of homespun and tweed. These materials fashion the most attractive suits in alluring colors, periwinkle, apple blossom, vervain and adobe. Undoubtedly these suits will make a strong appeal to the business woman next spring, as they possess excellent wearing qualities and are reasonable in price. Garments of knit fabrics are also most popular, little straightline dresses, coats which fall in graceful folds, sweaters and three-piece suits.

Flowing sleeves continue to be worn but are now often attached to the wrist by the use of ribbons, or jeweled bracelets, or bands of jet or onyx. In fact, jewelry is worn to a marked degree just at present; necklaces, earrings, bracelets and fancy girdles all adding a barbaric note of richness to many an otherwise undecorated costume. The fan, too, continues to occupy a prominent place in the affections of the debutante as well as the matron, and even that fad nosegay often accompanies frocks which simulate the quaint modes of the Thirties.

Looking back in retrospect to a year ago one realizes that skirts are much longer, though whether they will attain the ankle length of those worn by our Parisian sisters remains to be seen. With these long skirts come the large flat-trimmed hats.

In the new spring hosiery, colors continue to rival black, and light tones such as gray, beige, sand and taupe are favored. It is expected that these delicate shades will be worn with black as well as with matching shoes. The white stocking also will be to the fore if the vogue for the light-colored cotton dress materializes, and they are shown in fancy weaves as well as with colored stripes.

The light shades in gloves, both kid and suede, are also preferred to black —French gray, sand, mode and even white being offered for street wear. These spring gloves will be long, the gauntlet and the 12 and 16-button length being the choice. As to footwear, it is still too early to say whether the sandal slipper will retain its popularity or not. Some exceedingly attractive low-heeled sport oxfords are already shown, while patent leather in combination with gray or beige suede are very good looking.

Broken Lenses or Broken Spectacles

Bring us the pieces of your broken lens or spectacles. We have the best repair service.

New lenses made to order, or supplied from stock.

Your eyes can be tested and properly fitted for new glasses by H. E. SMITH, the Optometrist.

It is well to have an extra pair when accidents happen.

Call on our Optical Department.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 8

DEAR PEOPLE,—

We desire to impress you with our thanks for your kind patronage. It is sure a pleasure to find new customers and still hang on to the old ones. Now, if your boots are well fixed, they are fixed with us; and if they are fixed with us, they are fixed well! So beware of imitators who would pose as practical shoe makers, and come to the old reliable stand where materials and workmanship are always of the same high standard, for with us the price alone is low. (Fair dealing) is our motto, and reductions in price were made by us first.

We lead, others follow.

Town Price	Our Price
$1.45....Men's Soles....	$1.30
.50.....Men's Heels.....	.40
1.10....Ladies' Soles....	.90
.35....Ladies' Heels....	.25

Skates sharpened on our new machine.

Skate straps 25c.

Hockey laces.

Horseshide oil-tanned Shoepacks, $2.50.

Arch supports to fit, $2.75. With adjustments, $3.75.

WELCOME, WINTRY WINDS?

What did you do with your summer's dough?
It's gone; and you hate to tell.
Soon we'll have both hail and snow.
It sure would make one yell.
But I we should worry! let it come,
The wintry winds we'll greet,
For we were shod at the Hospital
And we shall have dry feet.
Hog! Dog! nor devil, do we fear,
For our understanding's good;
Our sox are dry, our feet are glad,
We did as wise fool's should.

For a first-class job on the shortest notice, try the

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

HAIR CUTS 25c.

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

JOHN STREET

"Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a cramp-like pain deserves Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot trouble may be, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practitioner and has had years of experience in foot troubles and how to relieve them. Consultation and advice cheerfully given to you today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Ladies! with Colorite you can make your last year's straw hat like new! Sixteen beautiful shades to choose from.—WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Napanee.

Bring your can and get the best Separator Oil, 25c. a quart—at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Screen Doors, Window Screens, all sizes; Screen Wire. DAVY & ALLISON.

Mr. W. J. Shannon has rented Mrs. R. A. Beard's house for a couple of months.

Parke Davis Biackleg Vaccine, made in the most scientific laboratory of its kind in the world. For sale at WALLACE'S.

Reserve May the 12th and 13th for "Our Boys," a comedy in 3 acts, under the auspices of the Napanee Ladies' Musical Club.

Messrs. E. R. McCabe and W. T. Shaver are doing a difficult job of painting on the cornice of the Bank of Montreal. Ladders are dropped from the roof of the building to work on.

The Adolphustown Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. William Magee on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 10th. All members requested to be present for the annual election of officers.

M. A. MAGEE, Sec.

A. B. Carscallen, of Tamworth, was one of the Albert trustees at the trustees' convention in Toronto last week. He was an advocate of consolidated schools. The convention made him secretary of the secondary schools section.

Mr. Jarvis, London, Council Commander of the Woodmen of the World in Canada, was present at the lodge meeting in Napanee on Wednesday evening when several new members were initiated. Napanee has now a lodge of thirty-five members of the Woodmen of the World.

Although a powerful reconstructive tonic, Tanlac contains no harmful ingredients, minerals or opiates, which are so often found in other medicines. It can therefore be taken by delicate children with splendid results. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

The steamer Brockville made her first trip of the season Saturday going to Picton for freight. This week she will go on her regular schedule making two calls per week at Amherst Island, on Tuesdays and Fridays. There is a large quantity of produce awaiting removal from Stella, and also a large number of calves for the markets.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Cephas Switzer, Camden East, was held in the Methodist church, on Sunday. Deceased had been in poor health for the past two years and had been living with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Warner, of Yarker, since last fall. She was seventy-nine years of age. She leaves her daughter, Mrs. Warner, and one son, William Robertson. The remains were laid to rest in the family plot in the Methodist cemetery.

Those that seek me early shall find me.—Prov. 8-17; There is none like unto Thee, O Lord.—Jer. 10-6; I will praise Thee, O Lord, with my whole heart.—Ps. 9-1; Show me Thy ways, O Lord, teach me Thy paths.—Ps. 25-4; Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16-15; He died for all that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them and rose again.—2 Cor. 11-15.

Lord make me Thine forever,
Nor let me faithless prove;
O let me never, never,
Abuse Thy dying love.

A BIBLE LOVER.

The fact that Copalline Varnish dries hard and with a fine gloss, that water will not darken your floors, makes it the leading high grade varnish. For sale at WALLACE'S.

CHOICE OF ROUTES TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Canadian National Railway in addition to providing unexcelled service between Eastern and Western Canada offers patrons optional routes. You may travel westward via the Port Arthur-Fort William route returning the northern route via Cochrane and North Bay, or via versa. This means that you are in new environments continuously. A train leaves Toronto, (Grand Trunk Ry.) at 8.45 p.m., carrying Standard Sleeping Car to Winnipeg via North Bay, Cobalt and Cochrane daily, and through tourists sleeping car Toronto to Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

"The National" a solid through train leaves Toronto for Winnipeg at 10.35 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday via Sudbury and Port Arthur with standard and tourist sleeping cars, coaches, colonists car and dining car service.

Get full particulars, reservations, etc., from Local Agent, or nearest Agent of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

J. D. BOYES & SON, Napanee Agents. 19-e

Muresco, white or tints; Paints and Varnishes. DAVY & ALLISON.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. J. B. Allison spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Mrs. R. A. Beard leaves on Tuesday for Essex, Ont.

Mr. John Fralick, Chicago, is spending a few days in Napanee.

Mr. J. G. Fennell was in Toronto last week attending the Shriners' dance and banquet.

Mr. Morris Wolfe left on Friday for Toronto where he has been transferred from Prescott.

Mrs. A. B. Terry, Lindsay, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Meagher.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cronk, of Guelph, attended the funeral of Mrs. Cronk's father, the late W. H. Meagher.

Mr. Walter B. Cronk returned to Guelph today after spending a week in town.

Mr. Bogert Wilson left last week for Northern Ontario to join the fire rangers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jewell and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly were in Toronto last week attending the Shriners' dance and banquet.

Mrs. Egerton, who has been spending Easter with her mother, Mrs. Samuel Hayes, has returned to Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. Dr. Embury, Bancroft, spent last week the guest of Mr. W. H. Boyle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson returned last week from their trip to California.

Miss Diana Miller spent last week with friends in Kingston.

Mr. Geo. Tustin was in Toronto a few days last week, attending the Shriners' Dance.

Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, Belleville, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spencer.

W. E. McLaughlin, of Toronto Dental College, is spending his long vacation in Napanee assisting his brother in his office.

Mrs. D. J. Bell of Odessa, announces the marriage of her daughter, Hazea A., to Guy W. Robertson, Toronto, the marriage taking place this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Fraser, Dexter, N.Y., are visiting her father, Mr. Davis, Clarksville.

Mrs. Albert Irish and son Thomas, Niagara Falls, are renewing acquaintances in Napanee.

Mrs. Fred Graham and little son, Oshawa, are guests of Mrs. C. A. Graham.

Mr. R. G. Wright spent last week in Ottawa with his daughter, Mrs. Reeve, and Miss Mary.

Mrs. McLeod, who has been living in California for a number of years, is returning to Napanee to reside with her son, Mr. Chas. McLeod.

MARRIAGES

Bach—Halstead — At Trinity parsonage, Napanee, on Tuesday, April 25th, 1922, by Rev. Dr. Shorey, Mr. Frederick E. Bach, to Mrs. Charlotte E. Halstead, both of Yarker.

Branch—McCracken—At the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., on Thursday, April 27th, 1922, the Rev. Charles Theodore Branch, Incumbent of Selby, to Isobel Neilson, daughter of James E. McCracken, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

DEATHS

Chamberlain—At Stratheona, Alberta, on Monday, April 24th, 1922, Harriet E. Chamberlain.

M. L. Paints, the best made in Canada. Prices lower, all colors. DAVY & ALLISON.

Huddersfield wins English Cup from Preston.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Chinese capital.

Hamilton C. I. relay wins two races at Philadelphia.

Big Chinese armies engage in battle on a long front.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.49¼; in New York, $4.42¾.

King of Sweden was injured in an auto crash in France.

Bross Croker of Tammany fame dies at castle in Ireland.

Seeding in Manitoba is being rushed under favorable conditions.

W. H. Elliott, well known inspector of schools at Toronto, is dead.

Rum-runners engage in gun fight in an effort to regain their liquor.

Postal workers, at a mass meeting at Toronto, protest against bonus cut.

"What a way to bring up your boy!" said one father to another. "Every day you give him a quarter. He'll grow up to be a loafer and a spendthrift."

"He'll do nothing of the kind," said the other. "He always puts his quarter in the gas meter—he thinks it's a bank."

REMEMBER

OUR PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

IF IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING:

Flour (Purity and Cream of the West) per cwt.	$4.25	Ground Corn, per cwt.	1.90
per ¼ cwt.	1.15	Fine Salt, per cwt.	1.35
Rolled Oats, for 10 lbs.	.35	Coarse Salt, per cwt.	1.40
Bran, per cwt.	1.75	Dairy Salt, per ½ cwt.	.85
Shorts, per cwt.	1.75	COAL, per ton on yard	16.00
Choice Midds, per cwt.	2.00	per ton delivered	16.50
Ground Oats, per cwt.	2.10	Hardwood, per cord	4.50
Crushed Oats, per cwt.	2.20	Mixed Wood, per cord	4.00
Whole Corn, per cwt.	1.75	Soft Wood per cord	3.50

We also handle Galvanized Iron and Shingles at close prices for cash.

Also choice Hemlock Joicing from 10 to 20 feet in length that we will sell cheap.

CHAS. STEVENS COMPANY LIMITED

Office and Yard:—opposite Bell Telephone Co.

'Phone 104. 18

One Week of Window Display Sales

From Monday, May 8th, to Saturday, May 13th.

The Windows will be Numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Before 10 a.m. each window will be changed and another lot of Merchandise will be on Sale at a Special Price for that day only. It will pay you well to watch our windows all the time, but especially so on MAY 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th.

Goods will be on Sale one day only, the same day they are in the window.

WINDOW No. 1
MONDAY, MAY 8TH
PURE WOOL DRESS FABRICS at 89c. per yard
Regular values $1.50 and $2.00.
Panama, Serge, Armuers.
Colors, Black, Brown, Navy, Wine, Saxe, Cardinal.

WINDOW No. 2
MONDAY, MAY 8TH
36 BOYS' SUITS — TWEED AND BLUE SERGE
Popular models, well tailored garments.
Sizes 26 to 36.
Values up to $12.50.
Sale price, $5.95.—for this day only.

WINDOW No. 3
MONDAY, MAY 8TH
60 PAIR WOMEN'S SILK HOSE
Sale price, 98c. pair
Regular $1.50 Silk Hose, good weight, with lisle top, double lisle hem seam up the back. Spliced heels and toes.
Colors, Black, Brown.
Sizes 8½ to 10.

WINDOW No. 4
MONDAY, MAY 8TH
ALL BUNGALOW NOTTINGHAM AND SCOTCH FILLET NETS.
Also Ready-Made Curtains. 20 per cent. reduction. For one day only.

WINDOW No. 5
MONDAY, MAY 8TH
$3.50 PURE ALUMINUM PERCOLATORS
Full 8 cup size, finely finished.
Fully guaranteed.
Half price, $1.75.

WINDOW No. 1
TUESDAY, MAY 9TH
FAST COLOR GINGHAMS and CHAMBRAYS
Sale price 35c yard.
Regular 50c. values.
See them on sale Tuesday from window.

WINDOW No. 2
TUESDAY, MAY 9TH
MILLINERY SALE LADIES' HATS
Sale price, $4.95.
Values up to $7.00.
One day only.

WINDOW No. 3
TUESDAY, MAY 9TH
MEN'S FELT HATS
Sale Price, $1.65 each.
All up-to-date shapes and worth $3.50 to $5.00.
Tuesday only.

WINDOW No. 4
TUESDAY, MAY 9TH
FOR GIRLS
40 Gingham and Print Dresses. Ages 2 to 14 years.
Just the thing for school days and summer holidays.
Beautifully assorted in style and color.
We have sold them all along at $1.69.
Tuesday, $1.25 each.

WINDOW No. 5
TUESDAY, MAY 9TH
SILK MIXTURE SWEATER WOOL
Regular 35c. a ball.
Sale price, 20c. a ball.
Colors, Henna, Turquoise, Navy, Lilac, Blush.
Suitable weight for summer Sweaters and Pullovers.

WINDOW No. 1
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10TH
MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S RAINCOATS
Sale price, $9.38.
Our regular $12.50 and $15 values.
Sizes 34 to 44.
All round belted models, vertical pockets, fancy checked linings.

WINDOW No. 2
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10TH
BEST QUALITY INDIGO BLUE NURSES' CLOTH
Price was 75c.
Sale price, 35c. yard.
Good for House Dresses, Rompers, or Boys' Wash Suits.
Will stand tub or sun.
Navy, Butcher and Cadet Blue; also in Stripes.

WINDOW No. 3
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10TH
COLORED DRESS VOILES 50c. Yard.
Worth double this price.
Newest colorings and designs.
New stock.

WINDOW No. 4
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10TH
TWO TAPESTRY SPECIALS
No. 1—Sale price, $1.50. Would be extra good value at $2.00.
No. 2—Sale price, $2.50. 50 inches wide. Last season's price was $4.50

WINDOW No. 5
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10TH
MEN'S NECKWEAR
Up-to-date Four-in-Hands.
Regular values $1.00 to $1.50.
Beautiful Silks.
Sale price (one day) 75c.

WINDOW No. 1
THURSDAY, MAY 11TH
CHAMBRAYS and GINGHAMS at 15c. Yard
For children's wear you will find this a very serviceable, cheap, wash material.

WINDOW No. 2
THURSDAY, MAY 11TH
LOVELY CUT GLASS WATER SETTS
at $1.98 Sett.
Clear brilliant blanks, daintily cut in grape design.

WINDOW No. 3
THURSDAY, MAY 11TH
5 DOZEN WOMEN'S WHITE VOILE WAISTS at 69c.
Four different styles, all with long sleeves.
Each garment neatly finished, some with lace.
To-day's regular value $1.00

WINDOW No. 4
THURSDAY, MAY 11TH
WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS
50 only.
Low neck, no sleeve, umbrella knee, in a fine combed cotton. Lace trimmed, suitable for spring or summer wear.
Size 38.
Regular $1.25 each.
Sale price, 95c.

WINDOW No. 5
THURSDAY, MAY 11TH
DRESS MATERIALS $1.50 per yard.
Regular $2.25 Black Mesaline.
Also Duchess Silk, $2.39 regular.
Also 54 inch pure Botany Serge in Navy, Brown, and Black.

WINDOW No. 1
FRIDAY, MAY 12TH
MEN'S FINE COLORED SHIRTS
Sale price, $1.25.
Sizes 14 to 17.
Soft double cuffs.
Good cloths. Splendid patterns.
Regular prices, $1.50 to $2.00.

WINDOW No. 2
FRIDAY, MAY 12TH
ALL TAPESTRY RUGS AND CARPETS
Subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
All new goods and the very latest designs.
All sizes in the lot.

WINDOW No. 3
FRIDAY, MAY 12TH
BEST QUALITY PRINTS AND GALATEAS 25c. Yard
Regular prices 35c. and 40c. Galateas are in Stripes, Dots, also plain Navy and Cadet Blues.
Prints are in Navy, Butcher, Blue, White, Gray, Lilac, and Red grounds.

WINDOW No. 4
FRIDAY, MAY 12TH
10 DOZEN JELLY JARS
With screw tops.
50c. per dozen.
Get your supply for the whole season at this saving price.

WINDOW No. 5
FRIDAY, MAY 12TH
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS from Millinery Department
Regular $1.00 up to $1.50.
Sale price, 75c.

WINDOW No. 1
SATURDAY, MAY 13TH
12 WOMEN'S PLEATED SKIRTS at $9.95 each
from our regular stock of $12.75 and $17.50.
All sizes up to 30 inch waistbands.
Medium and dark colorings.

WINDOW No. 2
SATURDAY, MAY 13TH
NEW SPRING COATINGS Special, $2.48 yard
Values up to $4.50.
Plain and mixed colors.
Tweed, Velour—Donegal 54 inches wide.

WINDOW No. 3
SATURDAY, MAY 13TH
GLENGARRY RUGS
Suitable for dining and bedrooms.
To clear at Half Price.....
2—size 3x2, $10 for $5.00.
2—size 3x2½, $13 for 6.50
2—size 3x3, $16.50 for 8.25
1—size 3x3½, $20 for $10.

WINDOW No. 4
SATURDAY, MAY 13TH
Men's Plain Grey and Fancy WORSTED AND TWEED SUITS
Splendidly tailored garments.
Regular $35 and $40 lines.
On sale May 13th only, at $26.95.

WINDOW No. 5
SATURDAY, MAY 13TH
MEN'S SILK LISLE HOSE
Colors Black, Brown, Gray, Navy and White.
Regular 50c. values.
Sale price, 35c each, or 3 for $1.00.

ONE BIG WEEK OF REMARKABLE VALUES

OUR WINDOW DISPLAYS ARE ALWAYS WORTH WHILE

WE WANT YOU TO REALIZE IT.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.